

سكنا الاول

# THE TIMES

Why the Garda's lot is not a happy one: Dublin report, page 14

## Darker economic outlook brings fear of 900,000 unemployed

With mounting inflation, Britain's economic outlook has worsened, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research says today in its quarterly review. The institute expects unemployment to reach 675,000 by the new year and over 900,000 by the end of 1975.

## Freeze expected if compact fails

Mr. Healey's reflationary Budget adjustments of 22 per cent, the NIESR says, will be "an extremely serious problem" for the economy.

The NIESR therefore wants to be given now to means of buttressing or replacing the social compact, noting that "in the past, periods of voluntary incomes policy have more than once been abruptly ended by a freeze, but without sufficient preparation for the immediate amelioration of the anomalies it generated".

The forecasts show the balance of payments improving more slowly than in the May review, with the current account in deficit to the extent of £4,000m (£3,400m this year and £2,750m (£1,600m in 1975). (May forecasts in brackets.) This amounts to the nation living beyond its means this year to the extent of about 6 per cent of gross domestic product.

The institute comments that "there is no justification for this in the long term, but the problem is shared by a number of countries and its solution should not be sought in measures which would do further harm to others". Direct controls and devaluation are rejected on the grounds respectively of risking retaliation and of exacerbating inflation. The NIESR favours measures to reduce the demand for oil, as well as all means of checking domestic cost pressures.

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## Discreet delivery of Nixon subpoenas

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Aug. 29 Two subpoenas were served on former President Nixon yesterday at his home in San Clemente, California, the Justice Department announced today. The first of the subpoenas reached California 11 days ago but was not delivered until now.

The first of the subpoenas Mr. Nixon to appear as a witness at the Watergate cover-up trial, which is to open in Washington on September 30. It had to be delivered in person by a United States marshal.

The other subpoena summons Mr. Nixon to give a deposition in California in connection with a civil suit brought by a group in North Carolina. It claims that its members' civil rights were harmed when they were kept out of a public meeting being addressed by Mr. Nixon and Dr. Billy Graham, the evangelist, in 1972.

Mr. Nixon is wanted as a witness for the defence of Mr. John Ehrlichman, his former chief adviser on domestic affairs and one of the six defendants accused of subverting justice by the Watergate cover-up.

Justice John Sirica, who will preside at the trial, discussed procedures with defence and prosecution lawyers yesterday. The trial is expected to last for at least three months, and Judge Sirica has promised to push it along as rapidly as possible.

If Mr. Nixon does not seek to have the subpoena set aside, he will obviously be the star witness. He will have to decide whether or not to invoke the Fifth Amendment, which allows witnesses to refuse to incriminate themselves. This might be an appropriate tactic if he were himself to be indicted and if he expected to stand trial later.

If he is indicted, he can be tried with his former assistants, and this might again postpone the trial. Mr. Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, has perhaps two or three weeks in which to decide what to do. He is reported to want to allow time for the affair to cool down before announcing his decision.

Official suspended An official in the borough engineer's department of Torbay District Council, Devon, has been suspended after investigations by the Devon and Cornwall police fraud squad.



Police trying to disperse the people who were attending the free pop festival in Windsor Great Park yesterday.

## 220 held and 36 hurt in pop festival clashes

By Michael Horsnell

Windsor town centre was blocked yesterday as hundreds of young people skirmished with police who, earlier, had broken up a pop music festival in Windsor Great Park.

Police said last night that 220 people had been arrested during the day, most of them in the park during the eviction operation. Thirty-six people were injured, 21 of them police officers. A woman police officer had a broken arm and one policeman was in Wexham Park Hospital, near Windsor, with chest injuries.

Most of those arrested are accused of drug offences or of obstruction. The town's magistrates' court held an extended session during the afternoon to start handling the cases.

Last night the police said in a statement, in which they denied using too much force making the young people leave the park, that extra police would stay in the area for some hours, but that most of the festival visitors had left.

Many of those arrested were detained by police at Combermere barracks, Windsor. The day's events began at 8 am when more than 600 policemen went to the park, where there were about two thousand young people. The officers were under the command of Mr. David Holdsworth, chief constable of the Thames Valley police area.

They said they had gone to the park because the Crown Estate Commissioners had not given permission for the festival to be held or for people to camp there overnight. The festival started on Saturday.

The police arrived in two convoys from Combermere and road blocks were set up on routes leading to the park. Campers were told to leave and soon afterwards two lines of policemen went through the site, dismantling the tents of anyone who refused to move.

Most of those who did not move offered only passive resistance, but some fighting broke out.

Many of the young people then moved to the centre of the festival area around Stage A, one of the six stages. Some policemen dressed in helmets and T-shirts mingled with the gathering fans around the stage. When fighting broke out they helped their uniformed colleagues. Some of the young people said that when the fighting started the plainclothes men put on chequered armbands.

About 300 of the festival participants held the stage until the early afternoon. About six climbed on to the 10ft high roof, preventing police from pulling them down. Later, the demonstrators were forced away from the stage and running battles began. About four hundred people marched through the town centre in protest against the police action. Many sat in the High Street, holding up traffic.

Release, an organization that helps young people, said that it had protested to Mr. Jenkins, the Home Secretary, and had demanded an inquiry into police behaviour.

Mr. Don Aitken, an official of Release, said: "We are arguing that a lot of police activity has been illegal: a number of random searches have been made of fans without good reason." Several young people said that the policemen had behaved brutally. Michael Bennett, aged 17, from Worthing, said he had been subjected to an unprovoked attack by a policeman and added that he was suffering from a badly bruised neck.

"There was a hustle round the stage and I think someone bit a copper", he said. "I was bending down at the time and I got a crunch round the back of my neck from a policeman. I just blacked out."

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## UN chief says all sides want a negotiated Cyprus settlement

New York, Aug. 29.—Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, said today there was a strong desire on all sides to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus problem, despite current obstacles.

But in reporting to the Security Council on talks he had this week in Nicosia, Athens, Ankara and London, he said it was premature for him to give details of the wide range of questions discussed.

Dr. Waldheim's two-page written report was published for consideration by the Council at its meeting this afternoon as he lay in a New York hospital under treatment for acute gastritis. He is making a normal recovery.

The Secretary-General said a matter of particular concern to the Council was the future role of the United Nations peace-keeping force in Cyprus (Unifcy). It has suffered about 70 casualties since the Turkish invasion on July 20.

He said the force's role would soon have to be redefined and promised he would make recommendations after consultations with countries providing contingents.

"It is quite clear that the situation in Cyprus is not the one in which the original mandate of Unifcy was established", Dr. Waldheim observed. The force, now more than 4,400 strong, with Britain and Canada providing the biggest national contingents, was sent to Cyprus in March, 1964, after a civil war had broken out between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders together, and call for full cooperation of all the parties with Unifcy.

It was not immediately known whether Mr. Jacob Malik, the Soviet Ambassador, whose term as Council President expires on Saturday, would introduce a formal resolution embracing the Soviet plan for an 18-nation Cyprus conference, including all Security Council members. This proposal has been accepted in principle by Greece but rejected by Turkey.

British tanks confront Turkish infantry Nicosia, Aug. 29.—A Turkish Army raid on a village bordering the British sovereign base area at Dhekelia today led to a direct confrontation between British tanks and Turkish infantrymen.

The British sergeant-major reportedly told them to get off and they did, one of the soldiers said. The confrontation came after the Turks invaded Athina, a small village bordering the base on the south coast, last night.

A United Nations officer said the Greek Cypriots in the village fired one shot, wounding a Turkish soldier in the leg. Then most fled to the safety of the base. He said the Turks took prisoner eight men left behind in the area and were pulling back to their lines.

A United Nations spokesman said the Government protested against the Turkish raid on Athina. He said the Turks replied that they considered the village part of the Turkish-controlled area before the ceasefire 13 days ago.

In Nicosia itself the Turkish side violated the ceasefire for the second time in 24 hours today by setting fire to Greek shops along the Green Line, the Cyprus Government charged.

## Agreement by leaders of two 'patriotic groups'

By Christopher Walker

Leaders of two of the largest of the self-styled patriotic organizations which have sprung up in Britain met on Wednesday night in London and agreed to set up a system of regular contact.

The meeting was between Colonel David Stirling, founder of GB 75 and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Butler, chief executive of General Sir Walter Walker's civil assistance organization.

A civil assistance official said: "It was agreed that both organizations should proceed along already established lines, while remaining in contact to avoid overlapping or the duplication of effort." There was no basic conflict of ideas.

It was the first time that the leaders of the two groups, both founded recently for criticism by Mr. Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, had met.

Both organizations claim to have many hundreds of volunteers on their books and say that their main purpose is to help the Government to maintain essential services during a general strike.

Colonel Butler refused last night to go into any detail about the cooperation between the two groups. He said that the two men had discussed the future and how to produce "a moral weapon to defeat communism."

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## HOME NEWS

## Mr Powell closer than ever to admitting he wants to be an Ulster Unionist candidate

From Robert Fisk  
Dublin

Mr Enoch Powell came nearer yesterday than he has ever done before to admitting that he wants to stand as a Unionist candidate in Northern Ireland in the next Westminster elections.

Arriving at Aldergrove airport for a speaking engagement in Armagh, he said that if an appeal were made to him to stand as a candidate in Ulster "it is not difficult to know what my answer would be". He went on to emphasize the close association he has always had with the official Unionist party.

It now seems that there is more than an even chance that Unionists in the Down, South, constituency will ask Mr Powell privately to submit his name as a candidate and that Mr Powell, once he is satisfied that other people are asking him to stand, will accept. Ever since he began his serious flirtation with Unionist politics more than a year ago he has made it a condition that he would never actively seek a constituency in Northern Ireland, preferring to wait a call from the Unionists before fingering the Orange card.

There was, however, still no suggestion from Unionist officials that an approach was to be made to Mr Powell. No one has been able to trace Captain L. P. E. Orr, the sitting MP for Down, South, to find out if he wants to stand again.

In his speech to the co Armagh Unionist Association at a local Orange hall last night the former Conservative MP for Wolverhampton, South West, gave not the slightest hint of his political ambitions. He spent his time condemning the former Conservative Government for its misdeeds in Ulster, praising the loyalist majority for standing up against Britain — this always goes down well at Unionist meetings — and condemning the immorality of inflation.

There has also been no indication from Mr Paisley, Mr Craig and Mr West, the three loyalist leaders at Westminster, of their own feelings about Mr Powell. With an English politician of his calibre in the House of Commons fighting for

Ulster's loyalist cause, their own position would look somewhat anomalous, not least because he does not favour the return of a Stormont parliament in Northern Ireland, something which has always been dear to Protestant hearts.

It may well be Mr Powell's intention to change Unionist policy on this very point, an ambition that could fundamentally alter the nature of Protestant politics in Ulster.

It was the British Government, of course, that took the brunt of Mr Powell's criticism last night. For six years, he said, the United Kingdom Government had blindly and stubbornly followed courses of policy which totally mistook realities of the province and which prolonged and intensified the dangers and sufferings of its people. It had been grievously under-represented in Parliament. He declared: "It might have been thought — some people did think — that there was nothing that a few hundred thousand electors and a handful of members could do. The event proved otherwise."

The electorate, Mr Powell said, had "patiently, repeatedly, persistently" reiterated its determination to have no less right than their fellow citizens in Great Britain to be part of their own country.

"When the unique form of local autonomy which was originally imposed upon a reluctant people, was suddenly and brutally destroyed by the Conservative Government, this electorate put forward the simple and indefensible claim to be as fully represented in Parliament as their fellow citizens."

Huge majorities in the House of Commons supported one unworkable and hare-brained policy after another. Coercion, threats, deceit, breach of promise, all the rack and thumbscrews of politics were brought into play to crush or brainwash the Ulster electorate. . . . Sunningdale, power-sharing, councils of Ireland, fancy franchises — one after another they proved as futile as those who knew had said they would."

Then, surprisingly, Mr Powell left more parochial subjects for the larger issues of inflation and the European Economic Community, pointing out at the same time, however, that Ulstermen were deeply concerned with such matters.

The British Government's commitment of economic and monetary union by 1980, he said, was carried through with a House of Commons almost equally divided and without having at any time been proposed to the British electorate. But in the summer of 1974 there was a more imminent and menacing issue. "In economic terms, it is the fear that inflation, already unprecedented, is accelerating out of control. In moral terms, it is the loss of confidence in our ability to take a grip upon ourselves as a nation."

Mr Powell's arrival in Northern Ireland somewhat obscured the importance of an eight-page document published yesterday by the predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, setting out their recommendations to the committee which is examining emergency legislation in Ulster.

Using a number of legal authorities as their yardstick, they called for a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland, demanding an immediate end to internment without trial and the repeal of the Emergency Provisions Act.

The SDLP said that if violence was to end in Northern Ireland it was necessary to set up political institutions that would enable the two communities to live together "in fairness and equality" and the British Government should show the political will to withstand "those elements who are bent upon the restoration of ascendancy by one community over the other."

The British branch of the Irish Civil Rights Association, a movement which has close affiliations to the Provisional Sinn Féin — has decided to contest at least 20 constituencies in the next British general election.

The movement has not yet decided which seats it intends to contest but it will fight its campaign, on a platform opposed to internment without trial in Northern Ireland and to the "continued harassment of the Irish community in Britain."

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Policemen resting yesterday after evicting about two thousand young people from Windsor Great Park, where they had been attending a pop music festival. Piles of rubbish were witness to the festival supporters' hasty departure.

## Police deny brutality at festival

Continued from page 1

said: "It has been an amazing day. I don't know why the police got so violent. People were being thrown into police vans for no reason. They were just picking people at random."

Mr Holdsworth said that com-

plaints about police behaviour would be investigated, but that he believed the police had behaved with restraint and patience.

In a statement he said: The unlawful occupation of parts of Windsor Great Park by a pop festival came to an end this afternoon. The police operation started at 8 am when those occupying the site were informed that the Crown Estate Commissioners required the site and pop festival fans were asked to leave.

Those injured, the statement said, were hurt principally as a result of some unpleasant incidents at 11.30 am which

centred around two large assemblies of fans who were being provoked and encouraged by some of their own people to continue to defy the law. It added:

Some rather general complaints and criticisms have been made of the behaviour of Thames Valley police. All complaints will be properly and carefully investigated. In my view the Thames Valley police showed great restraint and patience during the course of a very difficult operation. Windsor Great Park is now available for lawful enjoyment and recreation. The police denied that any charge was made into the fes-

tival area. The police operation had been carried out in an orderly fashion.

Soon after the police moved into the festival site in the morning hippie leaders produced a circular addressed to them. It read:

Police warning! Under the by-laws you can ask campers to remove a tent and stop making loud music, but anybody has the right to be in the park in peaceable manner and you render yourself liable as police to prosecution if you break the by-laws and remove people by force. With love from the people at Windsor Great Park.

## QC wins appeal over his keeping a pistol

Mr Ashe Lincoln, QC, claimed at Inner London Crown Court yesterday that the police acted vindictively towards him after he was fined £20 in April for two firearms offences.

Mr Lincoln of St John's Wood, London, appealed successfully against a condition the police imposed on his firearms certificate that a .32 pistol he takes abroad with him should be left in the keeping of a firearms dealer while the weapon is in Britain. The condition will be deleted from the certificate.

Mr Lincoln, a prominent member of the Jewish community, said at Bow Street Magistrates' Court on April 30 that he had received a threat to his life, and thought that he had had reasonable excuse for possessing a firearm in the Strand.

At the end of the case Sir Frank Milton, the magistrate, rejected a request by the police that the gun should be confiscated.

## Labour plans 'universal mortgage subsidy'

By Christopher Warman  
Local Government Correspondent

The Labour Party's answer to the Conservatives' plan to hold mortgage rates down to 8 per cent envisages a national finance agency to supervise mortgage funds and a "universal mortgage subsidy scheme" which will cut tax relief for the rich.

In line with the warning of a time of austerity by Mr Cresswell, Secretary of State for the Environment, in his comments on the Conservative Party's proposals on Wednesday, the Labour manifesto is not likely to offer such attractive terms. Although the manifesto is not completed yet, the party's national executive housing sub-committee has approved these policies, which have been developed over some time.

The "universal mortgage subsidy scheme" would allow all borrowers the same amount of tax relief, at the level claimed by those paying the standard

rate of income tax. Most borrowers fall into that category, but for those paying higher rates of tax the plan would give them less relief.

A national finance agency would be set up to act as an intermediary between the building societies and the sources of funds. It would aim to stabilize funds and ensure that there could be no repetition of the 1972 situation when the influx of funds forced up prices. It would also prevent a drying up of funds leading to a slowing of house building.

The agency would supervise building societies, helping to provide extra money for them, and controlling lending across the board, including local council lending.

Local authorities would be encouraged to expand their lending, and would be given more government assistance to do so. They would also be encouraged to provide surveying, conveyancing and estate agency facilities.

## Maria Colwell transcript is withheld

By David Leigh

The Department of Health and Social Security has decided to withhold the transcript of the public inquiry on the case of Maria Colwell, the Brighton child battered to death by her stepfather, Mr Andrew Bowden, Conservative MP for Brighton, Kemptown, has been told by Dr David Owen, Minister of State, Department of Health, that the Brighton Library cannot have a transcript.

Public feeling was running high, government lawyers said, and there might be legal difficulties.

Publication of the report on Maria Colwell has been delayed by a strike of the government printers.

It appears that the Treasury solicitors have advised that the things said during the inquiry at Brighton might be inflammatory or legally dangerous. Reports of the hearing were covered by the legal defence of qualified privilege, but the same would not apply to the transcript.

## Food poisoning was risk at hotel, court is told

Conditions in the food preparation rooms and kitchens of the Selby Fork motor hotel on the A1 in North Yorkshire were described at Selby Magistrates' Court yesterday when the owners, Anchor Hotels and Taverns Ltd, a subsidiary of Courage Breweries, were fined £900 plus £80 costs after admitting nine offences under the food hygiene regulations.

Mr John Sleightholme, for the prosecution, said two health officials examined freezers, food preparation rooms and kitchens and found layers of thick grease and dirt, particles of old food, cobwebs, heavy mould growth on a wall, snail shells, a hole in a window where vermin, birds and insects could have got in and "organisms which could carry food poisoning".

He continued: "There was a risk of bacterial contamination and a grave risk of food poisoning. What makes it worse is that this establishment is on a

major trunk road and caters for a passing trade. Someone could eat there and go 100 miles down the A1. Should there have been an outbreak of food poisoning you would have got persons going to various areas of the country all of whom would have had to be traced."

Mr Sleightholme said that staff at the hotel did not take the situation seriously. He added: "The attitude of the management left a lot to be desired."

Mr Brian Murphy, for the defence, said the company viewed the matter with the utmost gravity. At the time of the offences, in June, the hotel was short staffed and trying to cope with a large number of customers. The food checking and cleaning arrangements had been improved and the owners had brought in a cleaning contractor who would visit the hotel and carry out any necessary work.

## Prospective candidates

Mr Dennis Cassidy has been adopted as prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Daventry at present held for the Conservatives by Mr Arthur Jones with a majority of 3,743.

Other candidates adopted: Mr David Chambers (Liberal) for Mansfield, at present held for Labour by Mr Don Concannon,

with a majority of 16,142; Mrs Mary Doig (Labour) for Western Isles, at present held for the Scottish National Party by Mr Donald Stewart with a majority of 7,200; Mr David Mahon (Liberal) for Liverpool Toxteth, at present held for Labour by Mr Richard Crawshaw with a majority of 5,557.

## Weather forecast and recordings

Today

Sun rises: 6.59 am  
Sun sets: 7.52 pm  
Moon sets: 3.44 am  
Moon rises: 6.33 pm

Full moon: September 1  
Lighting up: 8.22 pm to 5.41 am

High water: London Bridge, 1.13 am, 6.5 m (21.4 ft); 1.30 pm, 6.6 m (21.5 ft). Avonmouth, 6.40 am, 11.0 m (36.2 ft); 7.5 pm, 11.7 m (38.4 ft). Dover, 10.46 am, 5.8 m (19.0 ft); 11.8 pm, 5.9 m (19.2 ft). Hull, 5.25 am, 6.3 m (20.7 ft); 6.2 pm, 6.4 m (21.1 ft). Liverpool, 6.58 am (24.8 ft); 11.10 pm, 8.0 m (26.3 ft).

A shallow depression will be slow-moving over S half of the British Isles.

Area forecasts:  
London, SE, E England, East Anglia: Cloudy, occasional rain later; wind variable or SE, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Central S England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind variable, becoming W, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, showers; wind W, light or moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind NW, light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE England: Cloudy, perhaps some rain later; wind variable, mainly S, light; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, E Scotland: Dry, sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mainly dry, sunny periods developing; wind variable, becoming NW, light; max temp 17°C (63°F).

Caithness, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and day: Some rain, mostly sunny periods also; near normal temperatures.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 at 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min, 7 at 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Hum: 7 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24 h, 7.7 mm. Sun, 24 h to 100 per cent. Mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.001 m (3.28 ft).

At the resorts  
24 hours to 6 pm, August 29

SW Coast  
Bournemouth 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Brighton 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Cardiff 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Dorchester 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Exeter 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Falmouth 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Glasgow 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Hull 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Leamington 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Llandudno 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Loughborough 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Luton 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Manchester 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Margate 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Newcastle 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Norwich 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Oxford 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Plymouth 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Reading 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Sheffield 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Southampton 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Stoke-on-Trent 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Sunderland 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Telford 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Torbay 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Trafalgar 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Tunbridge Wells 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Walsley 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Warrington 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Widnes 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Wimborne 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Worcester 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Wrexham 6.8 18 64 Sun  
York 6.8 18 64 Sun

SE Coast  
Bournemouth 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Brighton 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Cardiff 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Dorchester 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Exeter 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Falmouth 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Glasgow 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Hull 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Leamington 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Llandudno 6.8 18 64 Sun  
Loughborough 6.8 18 64 Sun



## HOME NEWS

## At least 200 schools to be repaired as 'roof danger' list lengthens

Tim Devlin, Education Correspondent, reports that at least 200 schools in England and Wales are on the Department of Education and Science's danger list after the discovery of a serious problem at a school in Stepney last month. At least two hundred of the schools need immediate attention. Their roofs will be repaired or the schools will be closed temporarily. The rest are to be looked at in the next few weeks. An investigation published in the *Times Educational Supplement* today reports that thousands of children may be at risk from schools when the next week. Local authority architects have been working all through summer holidays to complete surveys on suspect schools. If roof beams are made of alumina cement which can

fail without warning. They have found that far more schools are at risk than the 180 on the government's original secret list. So far local authorities have named 700 schools that might be at risk, 200 of which have been cleared after checks. Many authorities have yet to report. All the reports should be in by Monday. Essex, one of the first to report, found that 100 schools and colleges, a fifth of the total, used high-alumina cement roof beams. Mr Leonard Holland, the county's principal assistant architect, said: "Even though we are doing everything we can, we have to admit that there is still a fine degree of risk that among schools which reopen for the coming term there will be buildings which have an element of danger."

## Fixed minimum wage urged by Mr Thorpe

A Martin Huckerby, Conservative MP for South Devon, has urged a fixed minimum wage. He said that the current minimum wage was essential if Britain is to have an effective price and wage policy. Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said he would support a statutory minimum wage. He said that the Government should impose a statutory minimum wage without giving extra to the low-paid. Thorpe told the thousands of holidaymakers who turned up to hear him speak at the lower steps, that many of them were serving them on their knees, waitresses, kitchen and chambermaids, were being paid less than the minimum wage. He said that the Government should have a minimum wage so that the "poverty" of the low-paid could be abolished. Though his visits to Devon and Cornwall seaside resorts were quite light-hearted, it was not the job of a politician to add to the gloom, said Mr Thorpe's message. He was very sober. Mr Thorpe was one of his party's leaders on the tour. Mr Pardo, MP for Cornwall, who warned people at Plymouth that no country in the world had survived a democratic revolution with a rate of inflation of more than 20 per cent. Thorpe welcomed the Liberal belief in the "sunny" of present day, but he described the

## Teachers in Scotland rebel against condition

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh. Lanarkshire schools have reached crisis point because of oversized classes and unsuitable accommodation, the Educational Institute of Scotland said yesterday. Institute officials, in a report for their executive, say that a strike at Blantyre High School, which has 800 pupils, was avoided only after intervention by Mr John Pollock, the institute's general secretary. Teaching at the school, the report says, was like holding classes in a builder's yard, with workmen everywhere, wet paint, and electricity failures. After Mr Pollock's visit the education authority was correcting matters.

At Trinity High School, Cambuslang, 30 teachers who are members of the institute had been working to rule since Monday because they say classes were too big. The school has 23 too few teachers and most of the classes were too big when measured against the institute's stated principles. The institute added that a minimum of disruption had been caused in areas where directors of education told head teachers to adjust timetables to the institute's demands. Where no instructions were issued or where head teachers were told to ignore the demands, it was inevitable that "chaos" would be created in many schools. Mr Pollock said 30 schools, most of them in Lanarkshire, were working to rule.



Mr Wilfred Beeching, a collector and seller of typewriters, in his typewriter museum which opens in Bournemouth today.

## Watch to be kept on London supporters

By Clive Borrell. Football supporters who, according to one of their favourite songs "Never walk alone", are to be given the company of the Metropolitan Police for all matches in London. After a conference at Scotland Yard yesterday, 11 divisional commanders decided that local officers, some in uniform and others in plainclothes, should "shadow" supporters while travelling between London grounds and during matches. A senior Yard officer told me last night: "Local men know local troublemakers. We can promise them they will never walk alone, if there is a chance of trouble." The supporters will be followed throughout their journey and on to the terraces. Plainclothes men dressed as

supporters, will mingle with the crowd and "weed out" potential troublemakers before any violence becomes infectious. Most of the officers will be volunteers. Many of them will be football supporters themselves. They will be ready to sense any disturbance. When Fulham travel across London to the dockland area of Millwall tomorrow, buses, trains, and Underground stations will be under constant police surveillance. Boy remanded: The boy aged 14 from Bolton, Lancashire, accused of murdering Kevin Olsson, aged 18, at the Bloomfield Road ground of Blackpool Football Club, was remanded by Blackpool Juvenile Court yesterday to local authority care until September 5 with a recommendation that the remand should be to an assessment centre.

## Lord Stokes in peace call says all lose in strikes

A plea for industrial peace throughout the nation came yesterday from Lord Stokes, chairman of British Leyland, whose company is at present affected by a strike. Lord Stokes said in Coventry: "We have got to learn to sort out our differences through the proper agreed procedures. If we can keep up the production tempo, people's take-home pay increases, but with these disputes everybody loses. It is stupid." It would be wrong to be too pessimistic about Britain's future. A few people in certain areas of industry were causing disruption. Asked about rumours that British Leyland might be seeking government financial aid before the winter, Lord Stokes said: "We are the biggest exporter in the United Kingdom and one of the most profitable motor companies in Europe. Car industry strikes, page 18"

## PC sent to Broadmoor for theft and arson

From Our Correspondent, Brighton. Constable Allan Stevens, aged 21, of Spencers Road, Horsham, Sussex, was ordered at Brighton Crown Court yesterday to be sent to Broadmoor after admitting theft and arson. PC Stevens was said to have started two fires near his home and called the fire brigade. He later told senior police officers that fires had a strange fascination for him. He pleaded guilty to charges of arson and attempted arson at stores within 150 yards of each other at Horsham in April this year. He also admitted stealing police radio equipment while he was a cadet at Crawley, Sussex. Dr Philip Ellison, medical officer at Lewes prison, said PC Stevens was suffering from a psychopathic disorder. PC Stevens joined Sussex police as a cadet four years ago after leaving a Horsham grammar school. Mr James Thompson, deputy chief constable for Sussex, said later: "All recruits are medically examined in accordance with police regulations. Consultations will take place with the police surgeon." **Railwaymen hurt** Three railwaymen were taken to hospital after a freight train hit empty passenger coaches in a goods yard at New Cross Gate, London, early yesterday. They were said to be not badly hurt.

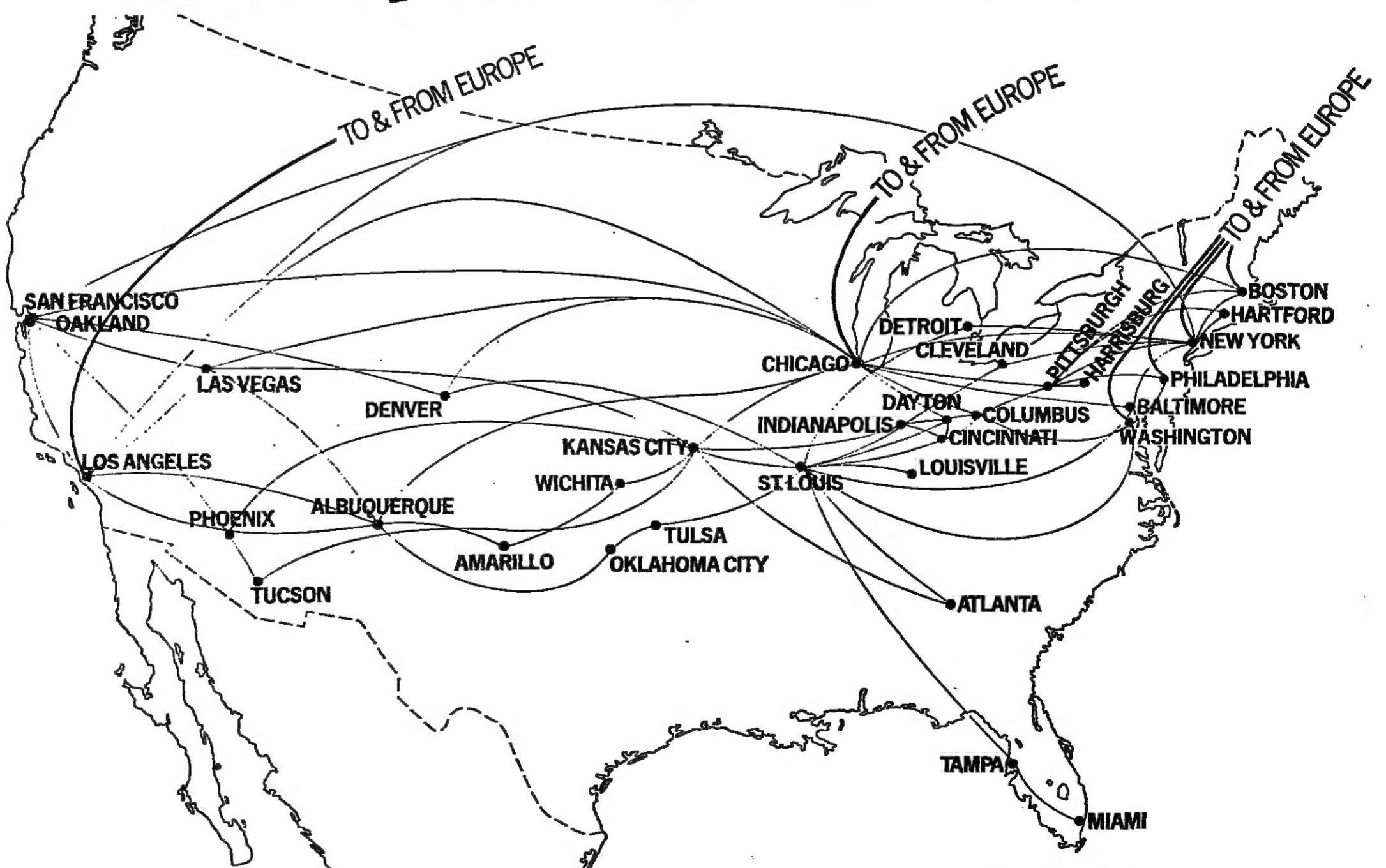
## Mr Rippon takes Liberals to task over coalition dilemma

Michael Hatfield, Liberal Party spokesman, said that the Liberal Party was criticised by the Conservatives last night after it was announced there would be a special meeting of the 250-strong Liberal Party Council the Sunday after the expected general election. The implication of the meeting is that the Liberal Party want to have a say on whether the party should participate in a coalition government. Mr Rippon said it was a matter of the Liberal Party's survival. He said that the Liberal Party was divided on this issue and those on either side will doubtless regret the attack made upon last night by Mr Geoffrey Hogg, Opposition spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr Rippon said it was a matter of the Liberal Party's survival. He said that the Liberal Party was divided on this issue and those on either side will doubtless regret the attack made upon last night by Mr Geoffrey Hogg, Opposition spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Mr Rippon said it was a matter of the Liberal Party's survival. He said that the Liberal Party was divided on this issue and those on either side will doubtless regret the attack made upon last night by Mr Geoffrey Hogg, Opposition spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

## Government denies policy damaging industry

Mr Political Staff. The Government and the Conservative Party last night denied over industrial policy. Mr Heffer, Minister of Industry, denying that government policy damaged confidence in industry. Eldon Griffiths, Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, spoke in London of a "savage" investigation by the Conservative industrial liaison of about 30 MPs. He said: "We have been told by the lack of confidence in industry and by the industry that has been hit by a whole torrent of government policy, whether of nationalisation, whether of privatisation, whether of the very planning agreements, there is no doubt that this is a damaging confidence in industry." Griffiths claimed that on the basis of the industrial group's discussions with regional industrialists, he had been told that there was no enthusiasm for further state control. He said: "I think there is no doubt that the evidence we have accumulated that investment is now falling and the real terms is substantial."

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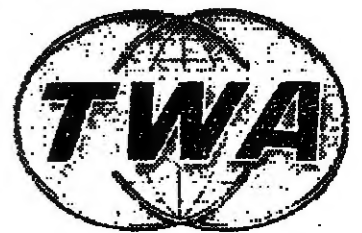
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## HOME NEWS

## Army to retain 7,000 acres of Dorset coast but other areas will be released

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Army will not after all have to surrender the 7,000 acres of coastal land around Lulworth, Dorset, despite a recommendation by the Defence Lands Committee last year. A reprieve for the Royal Armoured Corps gunnery school there is contained in a White Paper published last night.

The area includes Tyneham Valley and the abandoned village of Tyneham, which the Army "borrowed" in 1943 with the promise that it would be returned after the war. It never was and now perhaps never will be.

The lands committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Nugent of Guildford, recommended that a total of 31,000 acres out of the 755,000 held by the Ministry of Defence in Britain should be given over to public use. That would include the Lulworth area, which has long been the subject of controversy. The RAC gunnery school should be moved to Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire, the committee added.

The Government has accepted most of the committee's recommendations, which involved the surrender of 40 military sites and the partial loss of 57 more. But Lulworth and other changes have reduced the acreage to be given up from 31,000 to 22,500.

Sites in England being released by the ministry include: more than a thousand acres at Thorney Island, Sussex; land at Orford Ness, Suffolk; 10 acres at Wormwood Scrubs, London, to make a park; and a 78-acre range at The Wrekin in the Shropshire hills as soon as an alternative site can be found.

In Scotland, 125 acres at Barry, Angus, will become a golf course, and in Wales land at Maenorbert, Pembrokeshire, is to be released. White Paper points out that a fundamental review of defence spending is in progress and that more land may become available as a result.

A committee recommendation that the Proof and Experimental Establishment should be moved partly to Tain, in Ross and

Cromarty, depends on whether a seaport is to be built at Tain. If it is, the Government promises to take particular account of the pressures felt in Tain because of North Sea oil industrial development. Most of the recommendations affecting Dartmoor—another emotive area where the Services own 30,000 acres—are accepted.

As for Castlemartin, a special study had found that it would be impossible to place the gunnery school with the existing tank-training facilities which are used there by the German Army. There were also questions of cost and environmental effects.

More influential perhaps was the fact that the local authorities and many local people wanted the Army to stay at Lulworth, while all authorities and the public in Wales united in opposition to the proposed greater use of Castlemartin.

The ministry will, however, spend £100,000 now and a similar sum each year upon improving public access to the Lulworth ranges. Discussions are to take place between the appropriate ministries and other bodies.

A recommendation that the number of research and development airfields should be reduced from three to two has been rejected. Several RAF airfields are to be retained, despite the committee's view that they could be relinquished, among them Chivenor, which is required for further defence use.

There are, however, some sites where the Government can give away more than was recommended.

Some of the committee's general recommendations have already been put into effect, involving cooperation between the ministry and planning authorities or environmental councils. A ministry conservation office has been appointed.

The Nugent committee's report had been pressing for a more far-reaching transfer of land from Service ownership to public use. The White Paper will no doubt disappoint them further by reducing, rather than enlarging, the original recommendations.



Part of the Army's gunnery range at Lulworth, which the Royal Armoured Corps is to retain.

Conservationists have argued that provided public access is allowed where possible, the Services need to safeguard, rather than damage, the landscape.

The White Paper acknowledges a fundamental clash of interests. It refers to the shrinking countryside and the towns creeping outwards, as well as the need to provide more areas in which people can enjoy increased leisure time. But there are factors which make it difficult for the Services to release land and even give rise to legitimate demands for more land. The principal ones are the need for greater space to

test and train on new weapons with greater range and mobility and to replace training areas lost as Britain's world wide commitments are reduced.

"There is no easy way out of this dilemma," the White Paper says. "Public interest demands both that the Armed Forces should be properly trained and equipped and that they should take up as little land as possible for their purposes."

(Statement on the Report of the Defence Lands Committee, 1971-73, Command 5714, Stationery Office, 9p).

## Union drive for Labour in marginal contests

By Raymond Peman  
Labour Staff

An intense campaign to win key marginal seats for Labour in the general election has been launched by the National Union of Public Employees, one of Britain's largest unions.

NUPE began last November a long-term political strategy designed to increase the political awareness of its half-million members and to back the Labour election machine nationally and locally with cash and organized volunteers. In the February election the union put 2,000 campaign workers into the field and gave the party £20,000.

The union's programme is in full swing although the election date has not been announced officially. Political liaison officers have been appointed to each branch to work among union members and to offer support to the local party secretary.

Efforts are being concentrated on 120 marginal seats identified with the help of Transport House. During the year groups of NUPE members from these constituencies have been sent to Labour summer schools to study the party's policies.

Mr. Bernard Dix, the union's research officer, said: "We have been able to get many of our members as possible to support actively their local Labour candidate and to see that they get party literature. We have been trying to see that the less politically involved understand and identify with the policies."

The programme had its first test during the last election and the union claims as one of its successes the constituency of Lewisham West, where Mr. John Selwyn Gummer, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, lost his seat to Labour.

The Labour Party is monitoring the union's programme for possible use as a model for other unions. The union hopes eventually to run weekend schools in marginal constituencies.

NUPE is well placed to mount a national campaign. It has members evenly distributed throughout the country, working for authority and for the health service.

Last week the General and Municipal Workers' Union alerted its 860,000 members to the task of working for the return of Labour with a working majority. After next week's Trades Union Congress at Brighton other unions are expected to launch campaigns.

Power-sharing: A Fabian Society pamphlet published today backs TUC proposals for workers to have a half share in managing private companies and nationalized industries.

The pamphlet, edited by Mr. Giles Radice, Labour MP for Chester-le-Street and former research officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, says that 50 per cent union representation on the policy-making boards of nationalized industries and on supervisory boards of private companies must be a first priority for Labour.

The TUC proposals will be debated in Brighton next week and are likely to form the basis of Labour's proposed Companies Bill.

Thin results of Law of the Sea conference reflect deep divide between Third World and the rest

## Geneva test after Caracas muscle flexi

From Marcel Berlins  
Caracas, Aug. 29

"If you put 150 hens into one coop, you must not be surprised if they all cluck at the same time."

Perhaps, as this comment from an African delegate implies, too much had been expected of the third United Nations Law of the Sea conference, which ended here yesterday.

The tone of the pre-conference rhetoric, repeated so often during the first heady days of the 10-week session, was so optimistic that the delegates, nearly 3,000 of them, began to believe that agreement in principle on the main issues was not only possible, but within grasp.

However bold the front being put on for public and government consumption, the achievements of the conference, in the context of its original aims, have been disappointingly small.

Hopes are now being pinned on the next session starting in Geneva in March, 1975, but some delegates have suggested that, to expect results from those talks, would be over optimistic, and the possibility of yet another round of negotiations, later next year, is not ruled out.

The most striking and significant difference of opinion and policy so far as the future law and administration of the sea and its resources are concerned, has been the divide between the developed, industrialized, technically advanced countries, and the developing nations of the Third World.

I have spoken to scores of delegates from Third World countries. The point has constantly been made that the big powers in particular, and other developed states, seemed to be making little effort to under-

stand and take into account the needs of the developing nations. "The existing law of the sea was laid down by the developed nations. We did not participate in its formulation, and we do not necessarily accept it. This conference has been our first big opportunity to challenge it," a senior African diplomat told me.

"We are here to reach agreement on a completely new law of the sea. But some of the advanced countries are still talking in terms of merely amending the old," he went on. "They hear what we say, but they are not really listening."

Delegates I have spoken to from the traditional maritime countries, make the point that the group of developing nations were often more concerned with taking up the "correct" political attitude than with making realistic proposals. "This has been a political, not a legal conference," more than one of them has commented.

The neutral observer would be more likely to conclude that both developed and developing countries were merely restating their original known position, in various guises, using Caracas as a muscle-flexing exercise in preparation for the real negotiating struggle to come at the Geneva conference next year.

The issues on which there are wide differences of view have not changed greatly during the 10 weeks of the conference.

First, what powers and jurisdiction is a coastal state to have over the exclusive economic zone next to its shore (now generally accepted to extend to 200 miles)? The Third World countries want extensive control over the zone. The developed countries, on the whole, believe that conceding these demands would be tantamount to creating a 200-mile territorial sea.

Second, assuming a 12-mile

territorial sea, what should a coastal state have ships passing through its straits used for international navigation? Countries with large shipping interests demand total free navigation for all ships of the straits states want control, especially over ships.

Third, is the international authority which is to be set up under the new law regime to be a large licensing body granting tracts for deep sea mining to the developed countries? Or is it to be a powerful controlling authority with creation as to who to all mine, and where, and capacity to undertake action activities itself? This approach of the developed countries.

Fourth, is the preservation of the marine environment, particularly action against pollution, to be regulated almost entirely by detailed international standards, as maritime powers would prefer, or be left largely to individual states?

For Britain, it has been a lively neutral conference. The main immediate fear is the appointment over the conference of a new round of talks to take unilateral action on Britain's interests. In particular, Norway is likely to declare an exclusive fisheries zone next to its northern coast, which would severely restrict British fishing. Britain, together with other countries, is also sensitive to moves in the United States Senate aimed at a lateral declaration of an exclusive economic zone. If successful, it could, by its example, encourage other states to do the same, thus effectively closing the next round of negotiations.

## Britain optimistic about agreement

By David Spanier

It is certainly not the view of the British Government that the Law of the Sea conference was a failure, Mr. Ennals, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said yesterday.

The conference would have failed if it had broken down in acrimonious disagreement, if it had been used as a sounding board for existing political differences and conflicts, or if there had been no give and take in debate to achieve a successful outcome.

"None of these fears materialized," Mr. Ennals said. "The delegations were unanimous in their wish to continue the process of active diplomacy and most countries showed an encouraging willingness to compromise in the sake of eventual agreement."

Listing the achievements of the conference, Mr. Ennals, who was leader of the British delegation, said that there had been substantial progress on a number of crucial issues:

(a) the acceptance by most

states of a 12-mile territorial sea;

(b) general acceptance of the concept of a 200-mile economic zone;

(c) specific agreement on obligations of states and on global and regional arrangements on scientific research; and

(d) similar agreements on the procedure for the transfer of technology and also on the abatement of pollution.

Mr. Ennals added that there remained significant differences concerning the powers of states within the 200-mile economic zone and the position of straits in the context of the 12-mile territorial sea.

Working papers produced at the conference would form the basis of discussion for the next session, in March, 1975, in Geneva, and meanwhile diplomatic activity would continue.

When he was asked whether the Icelandic Government's new declared policy of extending Iceland's fishery limits to 200 miles in the autumn of 1975 represented a threat to British

interests, Mr. Ennals said that Iceland would continue to respect its international obligations on fishing. This did expire until November, which allowed time for negotiation.

Caracas, Aug. 28.—The Japanese Government will not take unilateral action by the United States to extend American jurisdiction over a 200-mile fishery zone on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States.

Mr. Shinichi Sugihara, director-general of the office for Law of the Sea conference, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said tonight that the proposition of the United States "will not be acceptable to Japan."

Speaking for the country the world's largest fishing fleet, Mr. Sugihara said: "We are prepared to negotiate with United States, the Soviet Union or other countries in the text of existing bilateral agreements."

Leading article, page

## Aid lobby to press EEC on poverty funds

By Pat Healy  
Social Services Correspondent

British poverty organizations decided yesterday to set up an advisory committee to influence the allocation and spending of money under the proposed European poverty programme. The inaugural meeting of the committee is expected to take place in a month.

Representatives of about a dozen voluntary organizations discussed the idea at a meeting convened by the National Council of Social Service in London yesterday. They decided that the new committee should be set up to lobby for money to be spent in Britain under the European programme to go directly to voluntary agencies.

In particular, they want organizations working directly with the poor, such as Clamants' Unions, to have a share of any funds from Europe. If the European Commission approves welfare rights projects under the programme, the organizations want the money to be spent on a number of individual projects rather than just one.

The European Commission is anxious that voluntary organizations should be consulted on the kinds of projects to be mounted under the poverty programme, which is expected to begin early next year. The committee is being formed to ensure that the consultation is effective.

The Home Office and Department of Health and Social Security, the two government departments most closely involved in the European programme, are likely to be invited to attend committee meetings as observers.

The Department of Health and Social Security is expected to submit proposals for welfare rights projects and family day care centres to be set up under the European programme.

## Court Line holiday rescue operation draws to an end

By Maurice Corina  
Industrial Editor

The rescue of Court Line holidaymakers is drawing to a close. In all, about 35,000 tourists booked with Clarkson's, Horizon and 4S Travel have been brought home after finishing their holidays abroad without any additional charge.

It is expected that the whole operation should be virtually completed today, when the last special rescue flight, from Minorca, touches down at Heathrow airport.

The Association of British Travel Agents, which has worked non-stop on the mass air-lift since Court Line collapsed on August 15, said its efforts will now be devoted to reimbursing those people booked to travel with the three companies after the time of the financial crash. A further meeting on the subject is planned for today and it is hoped to make an announcement "in the very near future."

Yesterday sources within Court Line, which is now in liquidation and under the control of a special manager, emphasized that the decision on July 11 to dispose of the aviation subsidiary's TriStar airliners was not connected with a separate decision to revise holiday arrangements for people booked for September and October.

About 6,000 people had been affected by a cutback in the proposed September and October flight programme, and the sources claimed that the travel trade and travellers had been advised long before the liquidation decision that the booking arrangements must be changed.

Money paid over by many of these people is now the subject of the ABTA talks, which also involve the liquidators and creditors of the various tour companies. The sums held by travel agents also involve residual August holidays not provided after the Court Line crash.

The liquidators will announce where the travelling public should lodge their claims once the complicated legal negotiations and general talks with other creditors are satisfactorily completed.

Marked progress in helping handicapped people

By John Roper

At the end of 1970 there were 435,000 people in England and Wales registered as handicapped by a physical, visual or hearing impairment but on the fourth anniversary yesterday of the Act recognizing their needs the number had risen to 720,000.

Mr. Alfred Morris, who as a handicapped MP piloted the Bill through Parliament and who is now minister with special responsibility for the disabled, said yesterday that there had been marked progress toward full and humane implementation of the Act during the past four years. There had been a marked expansion of services for handicapped people.

In the last financial year 170,000 handicapped or elderly people had been given help under sections of the Act which covered installation of a telephone, help in the home, and the provision of many kinds of aids and equipment. Returns for the current year suggested that more than 200,000 people were being helped in this way.

There had also been considerable improvement in the provision of specially designed housing by local authorities.

Mr. Morris said that the picture was one of encouraging progress on a broad front. This reflected the fundamental change in public attitudes towards disabled people.

## Immigrants can join wives living in Britain

Changes in immigration rules published yesterday will mean that the husbands and fiancés of women settled in the United Kingdom will be able to join their wives and fiancés in this country.

The amendments follow the Home Secretary's announcement in the Commons on June 27, that he was removing the restriction imposed in 1969.

The husband of any woman lawfully settled in the United Kingdom free of conditions, or who is patril, will be admitted for settlement, provided he holds an entry clearance which will be issued on proof of marriage.

Commonwealth citizens or foreign nationals already in Britain on a temporary basis who marry or are married to women who are lawfully settled in the United Kingdom free of conditions, or who are patril, will have their conditions of stay revoked on production of proof of marriage.

A fiancé coming for marriage and settlement will be admitted initially for three months if he holds an entry clearance. On proof of marriage, the conditions of entry will be revoked.

Moves to cut delays: Action to reduce delays for relatives of immigrants who are entitled to come to Britain was promised yesterday by Mr. Alexander Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office with special responsibility for race relations.

European universities

An inset to mark the assembly in Bologna of the Conference of European Rectors is published today in *The Times Higher Education Supplement*. It includes articles by Dr. Albert Sloman, Dr. A. H. Halsey, and Mr. Jack Embling.

## Subsidy expected to bring down cost of tea by 1p a quarter next week

By Hugh Clayton

Tea should become cheaper next week as the £15m subsidy starts to have effect. But the results may differ from those confidently predicted when the payment was announced in July. The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection said then that the subsidy would be worth 2p on a quarter-pound packet, and would apply to all varieties, except the most exotic.

But since July the Price Commission has allowed many packers to raise wholesale tea prices. It has generally been assumed that that would mean the price of tea in shops would drop by only 1p a quarter as the wholesale increases would take up some of the subsidy.

It will not be as simple as that, however. The Co-operative Wholesale Society said yesterday that it expected retail prices to cut the price of its best-selling "99" brand by the full 2p a quarter. The cut

## Food prices

Hugh Clayton

would also apply to Lyons Red Label and Orange Label.

Other Lyons brands such as Quick Brew and Hornimans are likely to be cut by only 1p a quarter. Brooke Bond seems likely to cut its PG Tips by 1p and Divided by 1p. Tetley tea bags should drop by 1p a pound. Shopkeepers are not obliged to pass on the cuts. When Mrs. Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, put the subsidy into operation she did not have time to support it with an order controlling prices.

Cheap cuts of beef should be even cheaper this weekend although steak, topside and sirloin are unlikely to fall. Brisket and rib on the bone should be up to 5p cheaper than last week.

English lamb is also cheaper because there is more of it but New Zealand meat may be slightly more expensive. English leg on the bone costs about 46p a pound and shoulder about 36p. Chops are 40p a pound, as are ribs with pork at more than 50p a pound.

Cod and coley will cost a little less than last week and there will be plenty of cheap dabs near the south coast, from 18p a pound.

Home-grown sweetcorn is appearing at 8p or 10p a cob and some of it is of low quality, but there are enough good cobs to make it worth buying. Courgettes are cheap at 16p to 24p a pound, and cauliflowers are still reasonable at 14p to 14p each. Cos lettuce is scarce at 15p or more a head.

## Three accused wounding a King's grandso

From Our Correspondent  
Newcastle upon Tyne

Three Gateshead men accused of attacking and wounding Haakon Lorentzen, aged 20, grandson of King Olav of Norway, were remanded in custody for a week by Newcastle Tyne magistrates yesterday.

They were William A. Burton, aged 26, a labourer, Highways Gardens, Low Gateshead; Gary Lindsay, 20, a labourer, of Ashford A. dine Estate; and James B. Mowatt, aged 19, a miner, Woodford Allerton Estate.

They were jointly charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding Mr. Lorentzen, a 19-year-old operator in the Norwegian gate, Stavanger, with intent cause him grievous bodily harm in a Newcastle quayside bar Saturday night. The shipyard a Norwegian vessel visiting Tyne and sailed yesterday Mr. Lorentzen aboard.

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## WEST EUROPE

Dutch minister says  
of Dr Luns  
'I will kick him'From Sue Masterman  
The Hague, Aug 29

Mr Henk Vredeling, the Dutch Minister of Defence, has launched an attack on Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary General and former Dutch foreign Minister, as well as on many members of his own cabinet.

Mr Vredeling's new 10-year defence plan had been disapproved by the Nato Secretary-General.

In an interview published in a weekly magazine, *Vrij Nederland*, Mr Vredeling, a socialist, said of Dr Luns: "I find his mentality terrible. He rates me incredibly. If he gets under my feet again I will kick him straight between the buttocks. He talks according to his intelligence, and that is not saying much. He is free to do so. Freedom of speech is so important to me, but only served for him."

"I recently had a tremendous row with him. I was in the dock. He was talking about NATO's strategy. I said after all those slogans 'I can think of more intelligent way of guarding NATO defence'."

"He refused to allow me to speak further. In that sphere matters would rather dirty air pants than say one word of place. I said: 'I do not consider that you have the right to forbid a minister to speak'."

Referring frequently to the atomic concentration camp experiences he had during the second World War Mr Vredeling said that he was allergic to uniforms, disliked Germans, vaguely anti-Nato, and his life was pro-Russian.

"I once threw a stone in a bucket full of corpses, and a cloud of flies came up at me. Still follows me around."

On civil servants he said: "If I have to walk straight over my own servants, Max van der Meer (the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs) does not. He is along behind them with a gun. Is that what he is?"

He said 120,000 guilders (\$10,000) a year for Ministers would be paid 30,000 guilders less. That would soon sort out who is serious and who is not.

Mr Jan Pronk, the Minister of Development, was "an excellent, a college brick". Rudolph Lubbers, the Economic Minister, had told him he had been through the controversial 10-year defence plan earlier this month in a fine toothcomb. Mr Vredeling went on.



Mr Henk Vredeling: a "row" with Nato Secretary-General.

"I myself have never read the whole thing through in one go. When it was complete I felt rather like a woman must feel after giving birth."

He would have preferred to have been a member of the board of Unilever, representing the employees' interests and to have launched the biggest strike in Europe.

He suspected that the interview might cause his resignation, but if that was the price to pay for telling the truth then he no longer wanted to be a Cabinet minister.

The interview has caused a storm of protest from the parliamentary opposition. The Dutch Cabinet, however, has supported Mr Vredeling with some reservations.

A Socialist Party spokesman commented that freedom of speech was built into the Dutch constitution, and that it also applied to ministers. If Mr Vredeling had to resign, the spokesman said, it would mean that telling the truth had once and for all been established as a deadly sin for politicians.

Deadlock in  
Berlin  
talks is  
overcomeFrom Gretel Spitzer  
Berlin, Aug 29

Talks between the West Berlin Senate and East German officials are slowly getting under way again. It looks as though the deadlock caused by East German's annoyance over the setting up of the Federal Environmental Agency in West Berlin has been overcome.

Talks on issues of mutual interest concerning water were held on Tuesday and discussions on boundary rescues were resumed today in East Berlin between East German and Senate officials. A spokesman for the Senate would only say that the three-hour meeting took place in a business-like atmosphere and that a further session was planned in about four weeks' time.

The talks on boundary rescues concern help to people involved in accidents on the boundary between East and West Berlin. They started some time ago after incidents in which West German children were drowned because help from the West German side was banned by the East Germans whose own rescuers arrived too late.

The talks were interrupted for more than two months although there is agreement that a solution has to be found. This agreement in principle, however, did not prevent the East Germans from cutting a special communications line between the police in both parts of the city.

What seems to complicate an understanding is the East German demand for a formal agreement with the Senate. The Senate, in accordance with the Western allies, tried to achieve an informal understanding which would permit West German police and fire brigades to do rescue work.

A formal agreement would affect the status of the divided city. In Western terms the borders between East and West Berlin are boundaries between the Soviet sector and the Western sectors. East Germany sees them as borders between its capital and West Berlin.

Now both sides seem to have agreed to play down their disagreements.

In view of the present West German policy of playing down past difficulties the United States is understood to see no reason to further delay establishing full diplomatic relations with East Germany.

Paris newspaper born in wartime Resistance loses  
the struggle for its survival  
'Combat' publishes last issue todayFrom Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Aug 29

The combat of *Combat*, the brave struggle of the independent left-wing Paris daily newspaper which started as a clandestine Resistance journal during the German occupation, will come to an end when the final 12-page issue goes on the streets tomorrow morning.

M. Jean-Marc Smadja, nephew of Henry Smadja who managed to keep the newspaper alive out of his own pocket for years until he died last July, told the staff today that the newspaper was winding up.

On Monday *Combat* sold only 2,437 copies in Paris, compared with the 180,000 copies in 1945 when Albert Camus was its editor. It had been making losses of between 150,000 and 200,000 francs (between £13,600 and £18,100) a month recently and has now gone into liquidation, the staff were told.

Some 20 journalists, a composing room of 20, and a commercial staff of eight, who have for years made sacrifices to keep the newspaper alive, will receive their August salaries but the firm has no funds for severance payment. The staff will receive payments from state social security.

For months the 12-page tabloid was only a shadow of its former self when, besides Camus, men like André Malraux, Georges Bernanos and Jean-Paul Sartre wrote for it. Last February the majority of the staff led by M. Philippe Tesson, the editor, left, and in April launched the bright and until now successful newspaper *Le Quotidien de Paris*.

Saluting *Combat*, which disappeared 30 years after the liberation, *Le Monde* tonight wrote: "The disappearance of a newspaper is always to some extent the loss of liberty. It occurs always amid the indifference of the public, officialdom and even of journalism itself. How can one not regret that?"

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Iceland to keep US force  
at Keflavik air baseFrom Our Correspondent  
Copenhagen, Aug 29

Mr Geir Halldorsson, Iceland's new Prime Minister, said today that Iceland expects to widen its fishing limits to 200 miles - before the end of 1975.

In an interview with the Danish State Radio he said: "We have that the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea will have results that will bring recognition for this fishing limit. But even at the worst the conference should provide a sufficient basis to permit our wider limit to be introduced."

He said that both parties in the new coalition Government favoured Iceland's continuation as a member of Nato, but they were not completely agreed on the status of the Keflavik air base.

They had therefore agreed not to make any change for the time being or demand the withdrawal of United States forces stationed there.

In a comment tonight Mr Niels Anker Kofoed, Danish Minister for Fisheries, regretted that Iceland intended to act alone on its fishing limits, but as the Prime Minister says so, the new limit would appear to be a reality from next year.

Three Britons  
held in  
Spanish jail

Three British holidaymakers are being held in a Spanish jail accused of attacking a policeman. Mr Raymond Murphy, aged 21, Mr Peter Crawley, aged 19, and Mr Ian Gascoyne, also 19, who were holidaying in Lloret de Mar were arrested early on Saturday.

The three, all from Wellingborough, Northants, are being held in jail in Gerona, although no charges have yet been made.

None of the parents of the detained youths has been officially informed of the incident and Northamptonshire police have asked Interpol to make inquiries.

Easier life for French  
national servicemenFrom Richard Wigg  
Paris, Aug 29

Life for the almost 250,000 young Frenchmen called up annually to do their national service should now become less rigid and somewhat closer to the ways of today's society.

M. Jacques Soufflet, the Gaullist Minister of Defence, after a Cabinet meeting yesterday, issued orders designed to modernize conditions for military service. The changes make it seem likely that France will keep conscription, which now is for an 11-month period of service.

The changes are a modest first step coming from President Giscard d'Estaing's 10-day review which he recently held with senior service chiefs, politicians and defence experts. Its aim was to plot the future course of defence policy and try to close the widening gap between the services and the rest of the nation.

The discontent with the national service and the authoritarian Army ways had been obvious since the street protests by young people in the spring of last year against M. Michel Debré, who was then Minister of Defence.

Inside the forces morale has been acknowledged as low. The new Government has taken account of the shock that an estimated 50 per cent of all service men voted for M. Mitterrand, the left's candidate at the presidential election in May.

Indicative of the changes now ordered by M. Soufflet's 10-point programme for handling the better educated young servicemen of today is the abandonment of a list of 250 newspapers and publications hitherto banned from the barracks. Newspapers like *L'Humanité*, the Communist Party organ, will now be permitted to the troops. Only 10 publications of a clear anti-military tendency are forbidden.

During the election campaign Army recruits wrote a so-called "Letter of the 100" to both candidates demanding sweeping changes. The *Ecole Supérieure de Guerre* has been studying the demands since. A minimum wage, as in civilian life, was demanded by the authors of the letter, but this has not found acceptance, though their demand for uncensored reading has been accepted.

Soldiers will be given one weekend off in every two or three weeks, depending on units. Their postings are to be changed in rotation so as to counteract boredom.

Even those service officers who cling to the old authoritarian ways, have noticed that morale is lowest where recruits are forced to do office work at headquarters. On the other hand conscripts posted to the armoured regiments on the Rhine frontier tend to enjoy their service.

The French Army is also about to discover sport in a big way, with all sorts of games and outdoor activities being required. All servicemen who learn to drive will be given a private driving licence on demobilization.

More dough for  
less money....how?

Recent publicity about increased bread prices may have encouraged a belief that British bread is among the most expensive in the world. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Even if it were not subsidised (by around 2½p per 28 oz loaf), the British loaf would still be one of the cheapest in the world. In terms of food-value per penny, it remains Britain's best protein buy.

		PRICE PER 28oz. LOAF (or equivalent)
LONDON		14½p
BRUSSELS		17½p
ROME		18p
THE HAGUE		19p
PARIS		21p
MELBOURNE		22p
BONN		26p
TORONTO		27p
COPENHAGEN		31p
NEW YORK		32½p

(Source: Government statistics and local enquiries)

How has this been managed? After hundreds of years, a loaf is still made from flour, yeast, salt and water, and the British baker's raw materials depend on much the same world factors as everybody else's. The answer is efficiency and heavy capital investment allied to technological progress.

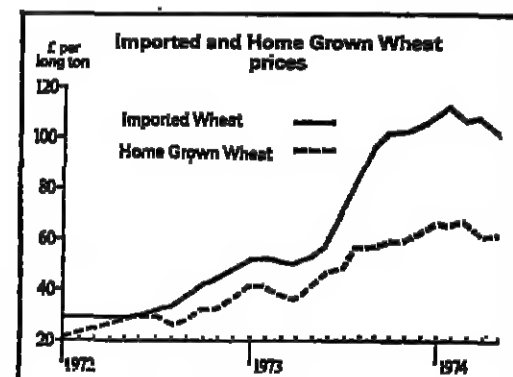
Research by scientists at the Flour Milling and Baking Research Association has led to a string of successes in the bread-making process. In 1966 it was the first industry research organisation to receive the Queen's Award for Technological Innovation.

Quicker means  
less costly

This award was for the evolution of the Chorleywood Bread Process (Chorleywood being nothing more esoteric than the name of the Hertfordshire village where the research is carried out). The process is an interesting one which would be understood in principle by any housewife making her own bread.

Ordinarily, dough would be left to ferment for three hours before baking starts, but, as in all large-scale produc-

tion, time in the bread industry adds to cost. The Chorleywood Process replaces this three-hour fermentation period by high-speed mechanical mixing, which takes three or four minutes.





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## Aznar Line

### The Friendly Ships

"We wish that the process of justice establish the full truth", they said. "None of the parties

Federal officials, who moved into the city last month in an attempt to stamp out the political violence and organized crime for which Guadalajara is notorious, have flown four aircraft loads of their own police from Mexico City.—Reuter.

Our New York Correspondent writes: Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) were reacting coolly today to the apparent failure of the Soviet space docking operation. They refused to speculate whether anything had gone wrong, and issued a statement saying that there was no contact between the Soviet Soyuz 15 flight and the joint Soviet-American operation. The last Soviet manned flight known to have been related to the joint operation was Soyuz 12, the statement said.

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A young Kurdish doctor presented the London meeting with a gloomy picture from the health point of view, saying there were no hospitals in his country recognizable as such by western standards.

rebels have blown up a pipeline in the rich Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq, the independent Turkish news agency, Hatun, reported today.

It said that General Barzani was threatening to attack oil installations unless the Iraqi Air Force stopped bombing Kurdish villages.—Reuter.



OVERSEAS

# Portuguese troops hand over four bases to Frelimo as talks are expected to resume

Beira, Aug. 29.—Portuguese troops in Mozambique have handed over four main garrisons to local guerrillas, according to a local nationalist guerrilla newspaper, the *Guerrilha*, the Army said in Beira today.

A communiqué said that the installations in the northern part of the country, on the northern border of Mozambique, were new and had been handed over to the Mozambique people.

According to Army sources, the move is part of a continuing reduction of hostilities between military forces and Frelimo as the Portuguese territory heads towards independence.

In the northern Cape Delgado district police were ordered to have captured a guerrilla which went on the rampage in two villages. The *Guerrilha* newspaper said that the guerrillas were youths who had been ordered to the impression that Frelimo would expel all whites from Mozambique, as well as a number of former militiamen could not adapt to civilian life.

At Salama, Aug. 29.—The move in Mozambique will have to be because the Portuguese government has declined to offer complete power immediately to Frelimo, Mr. José de Sá, the Frelimo information secretary, was today reported to have said.

Mr. Rebelo was further quoted as saying that in many cases Portuguese troops were coming to Frelimo to say that they would not fight them or attack liberated zones. When this happened and the troops accepted Frelimo's conditions for peace, a local ceasefire could be concluded.

Such local ceasefires did not in fact exist in some areas of Mozambique, he added.—*Agence France Presse*.

Lourenço Marques, Aug. 29.—Talks between Frelimo and the Portuguese authorities will reopen soon but probably not in Lusaka, Senhor Percido Costa, the assistant acting Governor of Mozambique, said in Lourenço Marques today.

Senhor Antero Sobral, Secretary for Labour and the Portuguese caretaker administration in Lourenço Marques, today called on a Frelimo representative to help to end a strike of 2,000 black workers at the city bakery which has left the capital virtually without bread since Monday.

At the city's dairy cooperative workers in the distribution department walked out yesterday demanding better wages. Workers in other departments, however, opposed the strike and worked overtime to ensure deliveries.—*Agence France Presse*.

Our Brussels Correspondent

writes: President Spínola's courage earlier this week in ending four centuries of Portuguese domination over Guinea-Bissau was comparable to General de Gaulle's historic decision to end the Algerian war, one of the Angolan liberation movements said today.

If the Portuguese President remained consistent in his plans for the full decolonization of Angola, he would have the full "understanding and cooperation" of Unita (Union for Total Independence of Angola), Unita is one of the three liberation movements.

This viewpoint was expressed by Mr. Jorge Sangumba, the movement's foreign affairs spokesman, who will lead a Unita delegation to any future negotiations.

Brussels, Aug. 29.—Mr. Sangumba said also that his Unita might even allow Portuguese settlers some form of participation in running the country when it became independent, provided they were ready to accept the principles of the national democratic revolution.

Mr. Sangumba added that "the process of decolonization is solely the responsibility of Portugal and the Angolan people. All outside interference must be excluded, otherwise Angola would be an Eldorado of political ambitions of the great powers. . . . We must avoid the sad experience of other African countries, for example, the Congo in the 1960s.—AP.



Firemen dousing the burning rubble that was left after yesterday's explosion and fire at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

## £4m damage in Chattanooga explosion

Chattanooga, Tennessee, Aug. 29.—A tremendous explosion ripped through a row of night clubs, business premises and flats today, hurling debris more than a block away and causing damage estimated by firemen at \$10m (about £4m).

One body has been recovered and at least 13 people were injured, Mr. Gene Roberts, fire and police commissioner, declined to speculate whether the blast was caused by natural gas. Preliminary indications are

that it was something other than a bomb, he said.

Mr. Gene Glaze, his deputy, said the entire block on Ninth Street would have to be razed because buildings that escaped the fire caused by the blast suffered extensive structural damage.

Flames which soared 200ft high, destroyed St. James Baptist Church and two houses behind the clubs.

The explosion was heard four miles away, Sergeant Don Weller and Officer Rick Wynn of the Police Department were three blocks away when the explosion occurred and said they found a holocaust when they arrived.

"We saw people lying on the pavement and running from the buildings screaming," Sergeant Weller said. "We went to what was left of the barber's shop and pulled about five people from under the debris."

but the walls started caving in on us."

In Hemet, California, firefighters using Vietnam War technology gained partial control over a fire which had raged out of control through thousands of acres of brush timber and forced holidaymakers to flee.

For the first time in fire fighting, helicopter pilots wearing eyescopes like binoculars enabled them to see as well as in daylight, made repeated water drops during the night.

## Corruption allegations embarrass Delhi

From Michael Hornsby  
Delhi, Aug. 29

The ruling Congress Party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been accused of corruption in the allocation of import licences.

Opposition members claimed in Parliament this week that import licences had been granted to seven "blacklisted" firms in Pondicherry on the basis of a recommendation contained in a memorandum signed by 21 Congress MPs and submitted to the Foreign Trade Minister in 1972.

Mr. Madhu Limaye, the leader of the Socialist Party, said that the equivalent of £160,000 had been accepted in bribes and that the licences had been sold by their recipients on the black market at a premium of 400 per cent.

Nineteen of the Congress members alleged to have signed the original recommendation told Parliament yesterday that the signatures had been forged.

Mr. L. N. Mishra, who was Minister of Foreign Trade in 1972, told the House that he remembered receiving a letter purporting to be signed by a number of MPs, but no import licences had been issued on the strength of it.

Earlier, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, the Minister of Commerce, who now also handles foreign trade, said that the licences had subsequently been granted— "on merit" and in accordance with the regulations.

## India to absorb Sikkim into political system

Our Own Correspondent  
Delhi, Aug. 29

The Government in Delhi today approved a draft of a Sikkim Amendment Bill for the absorption of the kingdom into the Indian political system, thus heralding the erosion of what little of the small Himalayan kingdom's nominal sovereignty.

A broad outline of the bill was endorsed at a meeting this morning led over by Mrs. Gandhi, Prime Minister. It is expected that the measure will be submitted to Parliament for approval before the present session ends next week.

There is no doubt that the bill will be passed as Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party enjoys substantial parliamentary support. Two important opposition parties, the Jan Sangh and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, already indicated that they support it.

It is understood that the bill will make it possible for the Sikkim Assembly to elect two representatives to the Indian Parliament, one to the Upper House and the other to the Lower House. Sikkim will be brought within the scope of India's five-year term plans.

In the parliamentary session today concerned the

possibility that Sikkim would be given the unprecedented status of an "associated state" to get round the constitutional difficulty of giving parliamentary representation to non-Indians.

A special provision expressing a desire for closer political and economic relations with India was contained in the Government of Sikkim Bill, which gave the kingdom a new constitution in June.

The Sikkim Assembly is controlled by the Nepali-dominated Sikkim Congress Party. The Nepalis, who form 75 per cent of the kingdom's population of 200,000, were behind the violent agitation in April, 1973, which led to India's armed intervention and the reluctant agreement of Palden Thondup Namgyal, the Chogyal (ruler) of Sikkim, to the holding of popular elections.

Under the new constitution, the powers of the Chogyal, whose family is of Tibetan ancestry and belongs to the minority Bhutia-Lepcha community, are limited to the formal approval of action taken by the Assembly or an Indian-nominated chief executive.

The Chogyal and his followers made attempts in June to delay the passage of the constitution. The Chogyal finally signed the Bill under great Indian pressure.

## Most accused rebellion Philippines

Manila, Aug. 29.—The Jesuit Superior in the Philippines, Father Benigno, has been charged with rebellion, presidential palace sources said today.

Under today's Roman Catholic church authorities said Father Benigno was arrested in a house in the Sacred Heart district in Quezon City last night, together with a priest, 13 men and women.

Government sources said Father Benigno and the other priest and 13 men had been in Church custody since investigation of the rebellion.

The government today said the seizure of business documents allegedly used by a communist arms ring.

The rebels have overrun southern Philippines towns, including in Lanao province after attacking it three days ago, informed sources are today.—*Reuters*, UPI, *Agence France Presse*.

## Communists open new front in S Vietnam

Seigon, Aug. 29.—South Vietnam Government troops counter-attacked today to drive back communist units which had thrust towards a strategic base camp and highway below the northern city of Hue, the Saigon command said.

The communists, opening a new front in their series of summer campaigns, yesterday attacked along a six-mile line west and south of La Son camp, which protects a crucial highway 15 miles south-east of Hue.

More than 2,000 shells struck Government positions as the assault opened.

The infantry based at La Son camp still have control of Highway 1, the crucial north-south artery.

The fighting was the farthest north of any of the regional campaigns launched by the communists this summer, and about 30 miles north of the area in Quang Nam province where big forces have clashed in the past six weeks.—*Reuters*.

## China's rice output may be record successive record

Beijing, Aug. 29.—China, the largest rice producer, is to be heading for a record harvest for the third year in a row in spite of bad weather.

Best reports have been received by eight of the 13 provinces of central and south China which produce most of the country's rice, and all an increase on last year's output.

The reports indicate that China's output will probably be a smaller increase than last year's, observers say, which added to an already disappointing summer wheat harvest could be a blow for a country with an 15 million mouths a year.

Two annual rice harvests are reckoned to make up about two fifths of China's total grain production, which last year reached a record 250 million tons.

The boost in output was attributed to a number of things, including increases in the area under cultivation, improved irrigation, better seed and plant protection and the introduction of improved strains.

China is basically self-sufficient in grain production, but rice is an important source of foreign exchange as well as of nourishment.

The Chinese import large quantities of wheat from Canada, the United States and Australia, enabling them to export rice at a considerable profit.—*Reuters*.

## India stages big underground test

Calcutta, Aug. 29.—A nuclear underground test was staged today in the Soviet-style Zemlya area, Professor S. Banerji, head of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, reported.—AP.

## Australian flying ban to save fuel

Canberra, Aug. 29.—The Royal Australian Air Force has banned unnecessary flying from its bases at Amberley, Queensland, and Williamstown, New South Wales, because of a fuel shortage, a Defence Department spokesman said today.—*Reuters*.



The leather and wood have a strange magic; there is a soothing calm, and the pleasing reassurance of something traditional, familiar and very British. Sporting, gentlemanly, restful—with the promise of excitement, this is part of a very special kind of world.... **Daimler**





## The night sky in September

By Our Astronomical Correspondent

Mercury is an evening star but is unlikely to be seen in Britain. Venus is a morning star rising about an hour and a half before the sun and at about 15° above the horizon at sunrise. Magnitude — 3.4.

Mars is now too near the Sun for observation.

Jupiter rises at about sunset and will be visible all night. Opposition is on the 5th, when its magnitude will be — 2.5. Moon near the Sun on the 1st, 28th and 29th.

Saturn is a morning star in Gemini, rising round about midnight. Moon near it on the morning of the 12th.

Uranus is too near the Sun for observation. Neptune is running into daylight and is not really observable. The Moon: full, 1st 10h; last quarter 9d 12h; new, 16d 0h; first quarter, 23d 0h.

Algo: approximate times of evening minima are 1d 24h, 4d 21h, 24d 22h and 27d 19h.

The equinox, when the Sun crosses the equator from north to south, occurs on 23d 10h.

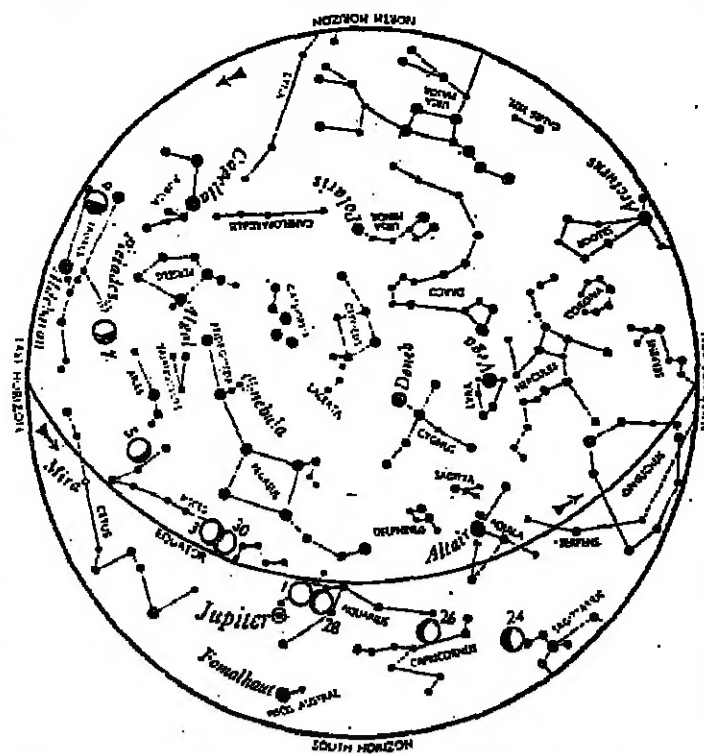
Because of the combined effect of the Earth's rotation on its axis and revolution around the Sun the stars reach the same positions in the sky approximately four minutes earlier each night, or two hours a month. The location of the

constellations with respect to the horizon and the points of the compass shown for 23h in our August map will occur about 21h on September 1, so it is useful to preserve the maps from month to month. If, therefore, you go out at 10 pm BST early in September the August map (ignoring the Moon, of course) will show you that the summer triangle Deneb-Vega-Altair is due south, and the constellation of Sagittarius is just west of the south point of the horizon.

After the 8th the Moon will not have risen by that hour and you will be able to see the Milky Way, from Perseus in the north-east, nearly overhead in Cygnus, and sweeping down before you to reach the horizon near Sagittarius. On a sparkling night, such as we sometimes get after rain during the day, it is a superb sight both as a whole to the roving eye and bit by bit with binoculars. To get the best of it keep away from all lights for 10 minutes or so to let the eyes get dark adapted. The brightest portion is the Sagittarius region, never well seen from our high latitudes; the early September days provide your last chance to study it until next year.

As time passes the August map will give way to the September one. The summer triangle will move westward and be replaced by the "great square" of Pegasus approaching the meridian. It is interesting to see how many stars you can count inside the square, and afterwards look again with binoculars.

The star nearest the E of Pegasus really belongs to Andromeda and is a starting point for locating the object marked "nebula". That is no longer a suitable name, for the haze spots, just discernible to the naked eye but better with binoculars, is not a nebula; all the haze spots were, in fact, called when first discovered. It is a disc-like object, a bluish of stars similar to our own, a



star "galaxy"; its inhabitants, if any, could see a milky way as we do.

The myriads of stars in our Milky Way are by no means all at the same distance from us, but to convey a reasonable idea one could say that the background light, not the stars we see as individuals, has taken about 50,000 years to reach us, compared with eight minutes for sunlight and a little over four years for the nearest star. Light from the Andromeda galaxy, the most distant object visible to the naked eye, has been at least two million years on the way.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hr notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

### Latest wills

#### Cousin of Tolstoy leaves £22,600

Countess Marouska Tolstoy-Miloslavsky, of Yekaterinburg, Shrewsbury, a cousin of Leo Tolstoy, and the Nicholas II, last of the Russian Tsars, left £22,622 (duty paid, £2,052).

Mrs Frances Miriam Ivens, of Greenwich, Norfolk, left £52,216 net (duty paid, £5,555). After bequests of £950 and effects she left the residue to The British Diabetic Association for Research and the RNIB.

Mary Morgan, of Kimmel Bay, North Wales, left £20,675 net (no duty shown). She left all her property to the National Institute for the Blind, Dr Barnardo's and the RSPCA.

Other estates include (net before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Day, Mrs Dulce Muriel, of West Byfleet, Surrey (duty paid, £55,162) ... £164,072

Goodman, Mr Sidney, of Winchmore Hill, London (duty paid, £36,303) ... £111,654

Martland, Mr Eric Walter, of Burscough, Lancashire, company director (duty paid, £49,830) ... £289,463

Mayer, Mr Frederick Michael, of New York, estate in England and Wales (no duty shown) ... £2,413,205

Milford, Mr John Reginald, of Chedworth, Gloucestershire (duty paid, £35,453) ... £130,748

Pringle, Mr Henry Walter Lavalin, of Rivington, Hertfordshire (duty paid, £307,598) ... £575,770

Spicer, Captain Frank Fitzroy Fane, of Chippenham, Wiltshire, former Joint Master of Duke of Beaufort's Hunt, and Avon Vale Hunt (duty paid, £58,645) ... £226,867

### Science report

## Bats: Echo-location of insect prey

A bat can produce high-frequency sound waves that bounce back from solid objects and allow it to calculate their positions in much the same way as a warship uses a sonar echo to detect a submarine. Recently, however, some Soviet scientists cast doubt on the theory that insect-eating bats catch their prey in that way.

They said that when they suspended insects inside a large cage containing horseshoe bats, the bats could find the stationary specimens only and stopped sending out sound waves when confronted with a fluttered moth flying around the cage.

To the Russians that seemed to indicate that the horseshoe bats could not use ultrasound to capture insects on the wing. But now, two American scientists deny that and report in *Nature* evidence that the bats do indeed use echo-location to intercept their prey.

Usually, once horseshoe bats have left their roost at night it is very difficult to find out where they go to feed. Dr Donald R. Griffin, of Rockefeller University and Dr James A. Simmons, of Washington University, were lucky enough to hear of a colony in the Italian city of Pisa whose hunting grounds were known. The bats roosted in the principal buildings of the Claustrum Suburbana and each night followed a predictable flight along the rows of cypresses in the cemetery grounds.

The team used a microphone attached to an amplifier to pick up the ultrasonic signals from the

bats. An oscilloscope was used to monitor the signals being received before they were recorded on tape for later analysis. To alert them when a bat was approaching, the scientists placed an ultrasound detector on the flightpath 20-30 metres "upstream" of the microphone.

Many of the horseshoe bats flew straight past the recording position without slowing or turning, but others did. When they did, the researchers suspected that they were feeding on the moths and other insects resting on the outer twigs.

Almost all the bats disappeared from the cemetery about 20 to 30 minutes after they had left their roosts. Dr Griffin and Dr Simmons could not discover if they flew away from the cemetery or if they sank down somewhere in the grounds to digest their meal (as they are known to do when food is plentiful). So, to increase their chances of recording the sounds of a bat attacking an insect, the two researchers fished for them. Small insects were attached to a fine thread and held in the air above the flightpath.

Although the scientists observed several dozen occasions when the bats seemed to be pursuing insects, including the tethered ones, they did not find the slightest sign that the bats stopped sending out the sound signals. On the contrary, when the bats dodged the fishing poles, made rapid turns or seemed interested in the captive insects, there was always an increase in

the rate at which the sound was produced.

Four good recordings of a bat attacking an insect were analysed in detail. When the bats were in level flight they gave out pulses of ultrasound which lasted for 50 to 75 milliseconds and occasionally as long as 85 or 90 milliseconds. But when a bat went into an attacking manoeuvre the duration of the pulses dropped to 10 milliseconds—and in one case 7 to 8 milliseconds. The series of short pulses did not last long, about 0.1 to 0.2 second, but as the interval between each pulse was also reduced (to about 5 milliseconds) the bat emitted about a hundred pulses in each series. That rapid emission of a large number of short pulses is just what one would expect if the animal was trying to gain as much information about its target as possible. Dr Griffin and Dr Simmons conclude that the horseshoe bat gave every evidence that it was using echo-location to locate its prey.

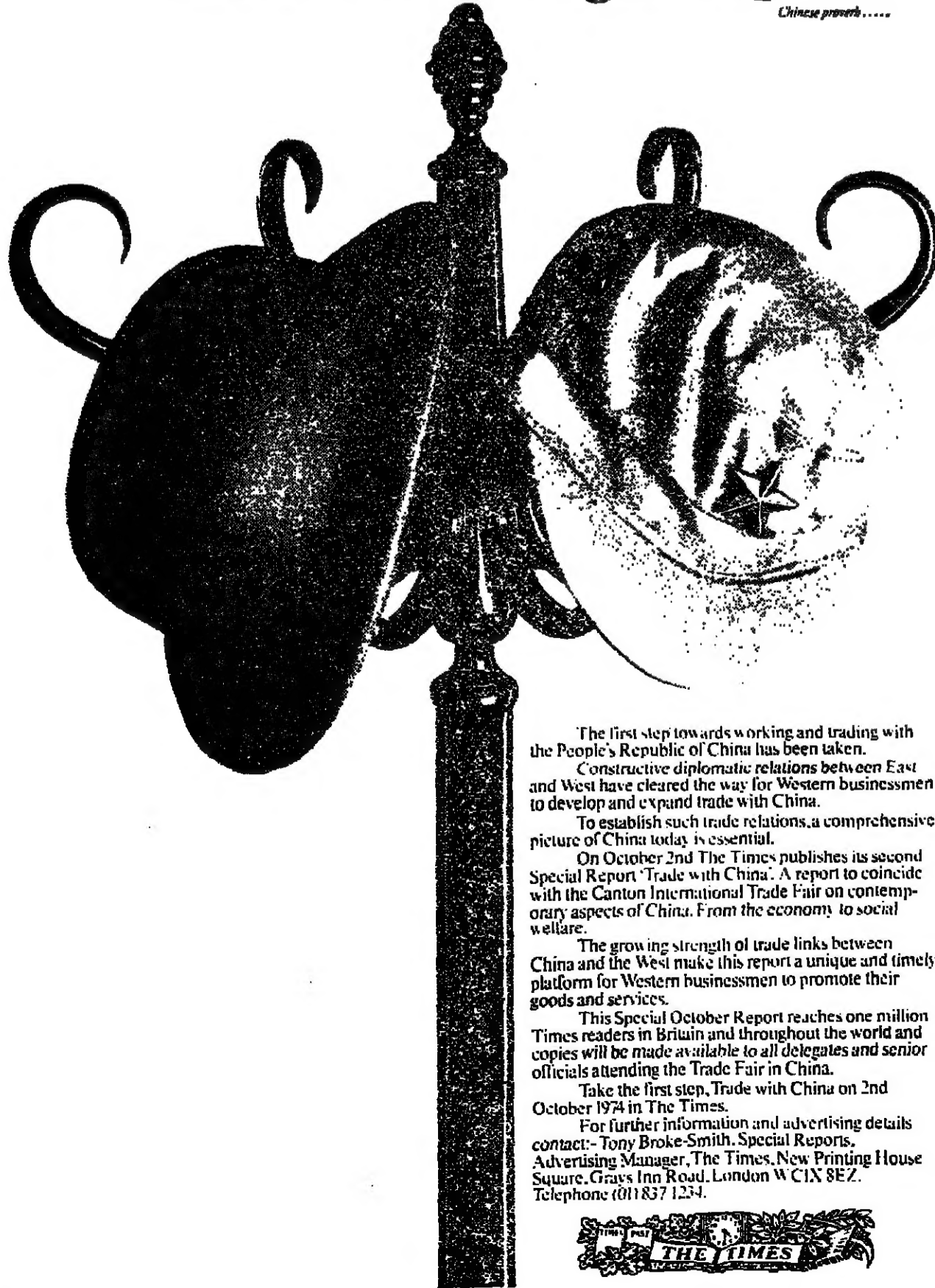
By Nature-Times News Service

Source: *Nature*, August 30 (250) 731, 1974

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## "The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step."

Chinese proverb....



The first step towards working and trading with the People's Republic of China has been taken.

Constructive diplomatic relations between East and West have cleared the way for Western businessmen to develop and expand trade with China.

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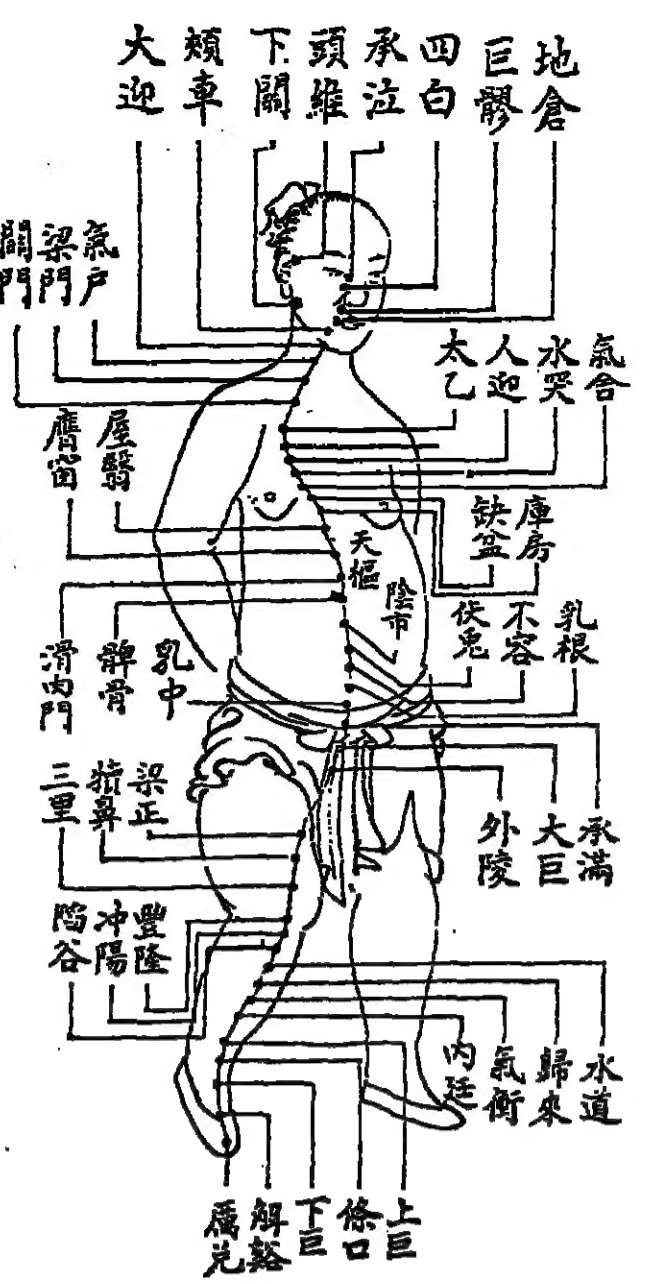
This Special October Report reaches one million Times readers in Britain and throughout the world and copies will be made available to all delegates and senior officials attending the Trade Fair in China.

Take the first step. Trade with China on 2nd October 1974 in The Times.

For further information and advertising details contact: Tony Broke-Smith, Special Reports, Advertising Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone (01) 837 1234.



## Acupuncture: the medicine doctors seem determined to ignore



A modern acupuncture chart from *Acupuncture* by Marc Duke, published by Constable.

## Re-creating the essence of literary history

There is a legend, possibly even a truth for those young enough at the time and in a privileged position to enjoy it, that the Edwardian decade before the First World War was a golden age. If that lost Eden ever existed, its capital was surely Cambridge and its emblem and laureate was Rupert Brooke, the frustrated romantic who sang bitter-sweetly for the generation about to march into the mincing-machine.

A new printing process is about to recreate that rose-crowned period, when there was honey still for tea and Unkempt about those Colleges blew An English unofficial view, magnificently unprepared for the approaching political and social avalanche. The intricate photographic process, developed by the Scolar Press, reproduces facsimiles of manuscripts in pen or even pencil of such verisimilitude that they are, to all intents and purposes, forgeries. Except to a learned connoisseur of ink and watermarks the facsimiles are indistinguishable from the originals.

The press has previously published for the academic community facsimiles of original printed texts, in unsullied form before editors got their claws and critical apparatus on them. This satisfies the feeling, which is not entirely a superstition, that you get nearer to the spirit of the author by seeing his text in the shape that he first published it, that there is a symbiosis between the original medium and the message. The chairman of the Scolar Press, John Commander, says: "We are moving into the more exciting, more difficult field of reproducing literary manuscripts to give scholars direct access to primary sources for textual study."

The process will help the library community out of a growing dilemma. One horn of the dilemma prods them to acquire manuscript material and make it available for research. The other prods them in the opposite direction to preserve it for posterity. The two activities are incompatible. The passage of time and the proliferation

of scholars wear out the manuscripts, which are supposed to be preserved. The solution is perfect facsimiles, now possible for the first time, wars, blots and all, with every variation of light and heavy stroke. Mr Commander has come to an arrangement with the Bodleian, the Fitzwilliam, Harvard, Yale and the other great repositories of manuscripts to forge their treasures. The first fruit of this arrangement is the publication next month of facsimiles of the manuscript drafts, from pencilled jottings to fair copies, of four of Rupert Brooke's best-known poems.

The originals, too fragile and too faintly scrawled in pencil to be generally available to all who would like to examine them, are held by King's College and the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. Sir Geoffrey Keynes, Brooke's close friend from his school days until his death, has written an introduction and commentary to the manuscripts, which are illuminating evidence of Brooke's methods of construction and the nature of his poetic impulse. Sir Geoffrey says: "On the whole the manuscripts suggest that whole lines or groups of lines came readily to his mind: spontaneity was a better resource than intellectual effort in getting what he wanted onto the paper."

The facsimiles of Brooke's first drafts of *The Fish*, his marvellous evocation of the deliquescent fishy underworld from what seems to be inside the skin of a fish, include a doodle of a plump girl. He wrote the poem in 1911 in Munich, where he was learning German and observing the culture of the bourgeoisie. Perhaps the doodle represents the Dutch sculptress with whom he had an adventure at Munich: he described her as "a round damp young sculptress a bit like Lord Rosebery to look on."

The early stages of *The Old Vicarage, Cranbury* are scribbled on four small sheets of paper. The first has the word "umbrageous" written large at the top

What is acupuncture? A genuine system of curative and preventive medicine or a mass of "hocus pocus" rooted in folklore and superstition?

Acupuncture has been practised in China for 5,000 years. The art of pricking the skin painlessly at certain fixed points is taught in the medical faculties of the Republic's universities, it is included in the Chinese medical curriculum and is practised there by half a million doctors.

When Chairman Mao won power he proclaimed that acupuncture should predominate in China in association with western medicine. The practice has now spread throughout the world. In France there are four medical societies, with a total of more than 1,000 members who practise it, and it is possible to obtain the treatment free on the health service. It is taught in at least four Russian universities and has earned official blessing in Japan where it has been used under cover for centuries. Following President Nixon's visit to China world-wide interest was aroused in its use as an anaesthetic, its amazing results as a cure for deaf children and its remarkable effect in the treatment of sick animals. Its use in the relief of pain was also noted.

Teams of research workers from various European medical centres went to China and these findings were confirmed.

The Chinese are small in stature, a placid race not subjected to the strain and tension of western civilization. The chronic rheumatic diseases such as osteoarthritis, disc lesions, migraine, chronic back-ache and the multitude of nervous disorders such as depression, nerve tension and insomnia are not a national scourge. Hence treatment with acupuncture has been neglected in China in the field of these branches of medicine for the past 20 years.

In these 20 years, I and my medical associates who practise acupuncture, have made great progress in the treatment of these illnesses—illnesses which have not to date responded to orthodox medicine. Many thousands of people who have been told that nothing further could be done for them and have been

advised to live on aspirin and other pain killers, have been greatly relieved of their pain and disabilities, through treatment of what I call the "longer leg" syndrome (a condition usually affecting the left leg). Owing to a genetic weakness, we have attained the upright stature millions of years too early—there is a weakness of the nerve flow to the buttock muscles. This is present in young children giving rise to faulty postures and the consequent aches and pains.

This condition tilts the pelvis and tends to twist the spine and compress the discs causing various aches and pains and neuralgias referred to the limbs. It is the main factor in disc lesions and chronic backache that appears to baffle the medical profession. The "longer leg" does not respond to modern methods of treatment, and its cause as a major factor in the chronic rheumatic diseases has not been realized by the medical profession, although the *Lancet*, in January 1970, published a letter on my findings. However, using acupuncture, often within seconds the pelvic tilt is adjusted, pressure relieved from the discs, and pain is lessened in intensity. All cases of arthritis have this pain also noted, and pain is relieved almost at once. The Chinese have this genetic weakness, but as I mentioned previously, it may give rise to pain but not to arthritis.

During the past 14 years the Medical Research Council and the Migraine Trust have been approached many times for permission to demonstrate this technique, that would relieve so much human misery; but without success. There is no point in the Medical Research Council sending research workers to China. The results can be assessed here in England on the innumerable cases that have received relief, and here they can be investigated. The acceptance of acupuncture, however, the strain on the medical profession, and decimate an ever-increasing drug bill.

Dr Louis Moss

Dr Moss is the author of *Acupuncture* and *You* published by ELKS Books at £2.

## Time to grow your own garlic

One of this year's culinary problems has been the difficulty of obtaining a supply of fresh garlic in the shops.

It does not seem to be generally realized that garlic is a crop which can be easily and successfully grown in most parts of this country.

Indeed it is true to say that any soil or situation which is capable of growing shallots can produce a high grade of garlic.

Garlic needs a fairly long season of growth. Like shallots, therefore, they should be "planted on the shortest day"—on or around December 21. It is a surprisingly hardy crop. The frosts or snows of the winter will not affect it. Indeed, among the first signs of spring can be the fresh green garlic spears striking up through a blanket of February snow.

Now is the time to prepare the bed. This should preferably be a south-facing border, which can, incidentally, be reserved for the same crop year after year without need for "rotation". The ground should be heavily mulched with compost, grass cuttings, kitchen waste or other handy organic material which should be well dug in to provide a rich growing base.

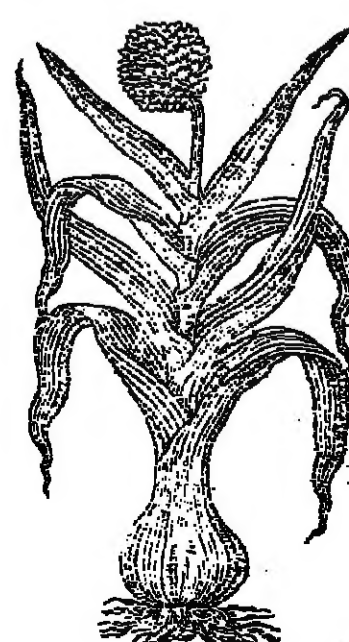
Meantime the fresh garlic clumps, which are now coming on to the market from the Continent, should be purchased and hung up out of the cook's reach. Prior to planting, in December, the cloves should be separated. Each clove is then planted, about 1½ in deep and 9 in apart. When separating the cloves from the clump the centre clove should be discarded (and given to the cook). This centre clove will not produce a satisfactory growing plant.

The crop will normally be ready for lifting, like shallots, "on the longest day"—on or about June 21. It should then be dried, made into bundles or strings, and hung up until required. The best of the clumps should be set aside to provide "seed" for the next season's planting.

I have been producing excellent crops of garlic, using cloves of each year's crop as "seed" and using the same sunny border for an unbroken period of 12 years. The harvested crop, if hung in a dry place, will remain fresh and fragrant from one year's cropping to the next.

Now is the time to prepare the bed and to purchase the "seed" garlic from your greengrocer.

Frank S. Vine













## Four winners to lose to Grundy at Kempton

STATE OF GOING (official): Chester:  
Good. Kempton Park: Good. Tomorrow:  
Ripon: Good to firm. Stratford-on-Avon:  
Good to firm.

**TE Wm.** 17ps. places. 11p. 19d.  
a. 27p. J. Dunlop at Arrundel  
nd. 30m. £D.52sec.

**SEVEN DIAL STAKES**  
58:61f  
1st by Porto Bello-  
ica (Mrs M. Johnson), 3-9-11  
Rus Hutchinson  
C. N. 29p. 19d. 30m.  
N Kane, 1st  
Wm. (Jrs. D. Heilmann),  
1st  
Stick, Ch. g. by Princely Gift  
John S. Mr. Mahan,  
C. N. 29p. 19d. 30m.  
G. Carter,

**ALSO RAN:** 15-8 Atk Atymon  
Beauty, 7-2 Teffu, Br. Frankly Speak-  
ing, 1st  
C. N. 29p. 19d. 30m.

**TOTE Wm.** 55ps. places. 30p. 30p:  
dual forecast. 54.13. R. Armstrongs,  
at Newmarket. 1st. 54.1min 23.54sec.

**3.30 (3.31) HURSTPETER POINT MANE-  
DICAP (18212) 1pm**

**June July, 1st** by Mr. F. Jones - Not  
run  
Belle Swaine, a. Mr. T. Cheadin (6-11)  
Belle Dame, Mr. J. Woodman

[illegible]

4th 4-12 ... C. Eccleston 10-11 3  
 ALSO RAN: 7-1 Fair Dandy (40th),  
 Porcia, 10-1 Clansire, 11-1 Gold Poulton,  
 12-1 Regal Bion, 20-1 Aberdeen,  
 L'amar, Queen, Debona, Siltherne, 12  
 ran.  
 NOTE: Wm. 300; placers, 160, 150,  
 170. J. Muirhall, at York, 1 p.m. St.  
 Bowser Club did not run.

Collins, who finished first and second in the final trial at Osberton last weekend will, if he continues to please the selectors, be making his first appearance with a British team. Third after the



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3. **SYSTEMS ANALYST.** Applicants should be graduates with several years' experience in systems analysis and design and should have an interest in both administrative and research applications. A familiarity with ICL 1900 hardware and software and a good working knowledge of either PLAN or COBOL would be a considerable advantage. Responsibilities will include participating in all aspects of the design, development and maintenance of systems, assisting in the supervision of programmers and advising computer users.

4. **SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER.** Applicants should be graduates with several years' programming experience and must be familiar with ICL 1900 hardware and software with particular emphasis on the efficient use of E.D.S. utilities and the GEORGE 1 or GEORGE 2 operating systems. Some knowledge of assembly language programming is essential. Responsibilities will include the development of systems software, maintenance of the GEORGE macro and general programme libraries, optimisation of disc storage and tuning the computer configuration to obtain optimum performance. The University has an ICL 1902a, which is shortly being enhanced to 32K words. In addition to basic peripherals, the configuration will include 3 disc drives, 4 tape decks and a graph plotter. Programmes will be run under a GEORGE 2 or 2+ operating system with offlining.

Salary scales: Director KES.600-KES.4,380 p.a. Lecturer/Systems Analyst/Systems Programmer KES.150-KES.2,580 p.a. (KES.£117 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £900-£2,052 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or 204-£1,248 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. F.S.S.U. family passages; various allowances.

Detailed applications (2 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail not later than 1 October, 1974, to:

THE REGISTRAR

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, P.O. BOX 30197

NAIROBI, KENYA.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS & ENERGY

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### Qualifications

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## Greek leaders look to Europe for a solution to the Cyprus crisis

## EEC may hold the key to lasting peace in the Aegean

Greece, caught in a diplomatic tug-of-war between the big powers—each peddling an infallible remedy for Cyprus—has now suddenly turned to Europe for help. "What is at stake in this crisis is not the future of Cyprus only," said a Greek leader. "It is the survival of Greece. This is, first and foremost, a European crisis."

While the Soviet Union is intent on railroad the issue into the international limelight for propaganda gains, the United States is crying "wolf" and urging the Greeks to keep the Russians out if they still want "peace with honour" for Cyprus.

Achens is definitely playing one against the other in the hope of winning the best possible deal, but the Greek leaders are aware that any Cyprus solution will be hard to swallow. Their main concern today is that it should not be such that it would ruin the delicate democracy in painful transition to democracy at home.

The Greeks see the Russian overture for a United Nations conference just as an opportunity to difference the United States. It may bolster Greek *philotimo*, the sense of national pride, which has been deeply hurt, but in practical terms the effect is nil. There

is a very good explanation: If it comes to a crunch, Moscow, like Washington, would give priority to Turkey's friendship, which involves crucial advantages. The Russians hate to admit it, but this is so. A neutral or non-aligned Greece, fortified perhaps by a Soviet guarantee for her frontiers, would be quite a convenient pawn for the Kremlin's contingency planning in the Balkans. But it can hardly be a match for the Soviet stakes in the Dardanelles, the Caucasian borders, or Turkey's air corridors to the Middle East—and a socialist government in Ankara to boot.

The United States is offering Greece the bitter pill of realism. Washington is unable to obtain from Turkey in advance the concessions that, for the Greeks, would add honour to peace. The price of federation or organization will have to be paid. But this Greek government cannot afford to be blamed any more than the rest of the bankrupt company.

More and more the Greek leaders realize that the Cyprus crisis is only a symptom of the stronger malaise that bedevils Greek-Turkish relations—the atavistic inter-Aegean antagonism. Mr George Mavros, the Liberal leader who has been handling the

crisis as Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, believes that a Cyprus settlement should be part of a broader understanding between Greece and Turkey. There are major bilateral problems ahead: the dispute over Aegean off-shore mineral exploration rights; the treatment of respective minorities; the security and future of the ecumenical patriarchate; and more recently the differences over air traffic control in the Aegean region.

"There has to be a package deal," Mr Mavros said. "Otherwise we shall be spending all our time trying to solve problems with the Turks." But in what context will a deal be possible?

Greece withdrew from the military structure of NATO because the alliance refused to look into a major conflict between two of its members, although since the Cyprus crisis of 1967 the Secretary-General has held a "watching brief" over Greek-Turkish relations.

NATO's indifference to the last Cyprus crisis (which may be simply a result of the fact that Dr Joseph Luns chose the wrong time to take his holiday) gave the Greek leaders the distinct impression that the reflex systems of the alliance were too slug-

gish and that a mechanism for the settlement of internal disputes between members was sorely lacking.

President Giscard d'Estaing of France has now come to offer the Greeks and the Turks a European forum in which they could work out a package deal to wipe the slate clean and start anew. In his statement this week he said that greater political unity of Europe might have forestalled the conflict over Cyprus. "This is why France shall undertake in the coming months the initiative for the political organization of Europe," the French President declared.

The collapse of the dictatorship in Greece has set off, almost automatically, procedures for the "defreezing" of Greece's association agreement with the European Economic Community. In view of the fact that France is President of the EEC for August, all this is being done with a strong dose of Gallic zest.

The Greek leaders want to accelerate the target date for full membership from 1984 to, say, 1979—provided Europe helps. This would provide also a reasonable period of grace for transition so that Turkey, despite her difficulties, might join in.

The Greek leaders see that the European Community can provide a framework with a new climate for a Greek-Turkish rapprochement. For Greece this would have the advantage of eliminating the prospect of recurring Turkish intimidation over bilateral problems, as well as the needless arms race that would inevitably ensue. For Turkey, the arrangement would offer her the close identification with Europe that seems to underpin the country's basic policy motivations today.

Mr Mavros welcomed President Giscard's proposal. He told me: "Regardless of the failure of the big powers in averting the Cyprus crisis or in solving it once it erupted, just now Europe is coming to the fore. This is a European crisis. The survival of 300 million Europeans, blessed with immense resources—cultural, political and economic—relies on peace in this region. It is absurd that this issue should preoccupy the two superpowers and not Europe. And in this sense, we hail the initiative of France, which presides over the Nine, as marking the advent of Europe—at last!"

Mario Modiano

## Consensus can replace confrontation in industry

Next week at the TUC congress my union will be moving a motion to express full support for the Government's proposals to introduce planning agreements with industry. We are doing it to give Congress a chance to make quite clear that the trade union movement is behind these proposals and to attempt to counter some of the misrepresentation and illegality of the position taken up in relation to these proposals by the Aims of Industry, and even by the president of the CBI—in his quite astonishing circular in July and the subsequent CBI policy statement. The identification of the CBI with the extremist views of Aims of Industry is disquieting. The position they are taking in relation to the Government's proposals is quite unreal.

What we are talking about is the accountability of industrial decisions which affect the employment of thousands of workers, the lives of whole communities and the balance of employment and competitiveness of the economy. The question is whether these decisions can any longer be taken by boards of directors behind closed doors or whether decisions taken in the private sector should be subject to some effective form of social accountability.

In fact, there are two arguments being debated separately at the moment but which ought to be associated; there is the politically dominant argument about state intervention and public ownership; and there is the rather newer debate about industrial democracy. In reality these are about the same thing: the powers and responsibilities of industrial decision making in our society.

The over-riding economic background to this debate is that the investment performance of the private sector of industry over the past two decades and particularly in the past three years when surplus funds have been available—has been lamentable.

At the same time, the private sector of industry has in practice become very much inter-related with and dependent on the apparatus of the State. This has a number of aspects: the growing subvention of capital investment by the Exchequer's investment incentives; widespread direct or indirect dependence on state contracts; and the nationalised sector's pricing policy which in effect has operated as a subsidy to the private sector and consumers.

## Decisions taken without consultation

The poor investment performance of the private sector emphasizes that the present system of allocating investment resources has not worked out to the benefit of the economy as a whole.

In the years 1970-73, profits boomed. Because of tax changes, retail profits rose even more rapidly. Yet this improvement in company cash flow was devoted not to improving plant and thus Britain's competitiveness, but to investment in the static assets of property, and in acquiring or creating manufacturing capability overseas. The profit of this period, therefore, served to exacerbate inflation and the balance of payments problem.

Meanwhile, despite increasing Treasury assistance for regional investment, the level of employment and economic activity in our less developed regions did not improve. During this period major decisions on future deployment of funds were taken by our large corporations without consulting either the Government or the workers. It must be in the interest of the community that governments and unions can influence these decisions.

It is precisely in this area, therefore, that the Government is proposing the establishment of planning agreements with major companies. These arrangements would mean agreement on future investment plans, industrial mergers and location between government, the unions and the management board, government assistance to investment—at present automatically given—would be given only on agreement being reached. This

eminently reasonable procedure, which reflects the realities of industry government interdependence, is what the CBI is unwarranted interference in the management of private enterprise. It should be recognized that with money involved the management prerogative cannot be allowed to over-rule the interests of the community at large. That is what planning agreements are all about, and it is what the CBI appear to be so eagerly to oppose.

The other source of funds for investment—apart from public money—is the Stock Exchange. It is now obvious that share prices and profit indicators are no reliable indicator of either industrial efficiency or social and national priorities. Yet they are a main mechanism in a country for allocating funds. A positive direction investment is needed. And it is in this area that the National Enterprise Board will begin to make a contribution.

There are many arguments for public ownership. It can be a means of redistributing wealth from the individual corporation to the community. It can be a way of rationalising an already dependent relationship between industry and government. Or it can be a means of economic management. But the main argument in the present context for National Enterprise Board approach is the effect on the direction of total new funds. An influence on the acquired shareholding can give the Government on corporate investment decisions, major decisions, takeovers and significant changes in production of these topics.

## Subject to trade union influence

These are also, of course, the very areas of decision which are the concern of industrial democracy. The increasing severity of the effects of management decisions on work organization, redundancies and long-term job security have led trade unions to recognize that an influence on these vital decisions is needed. The traditional forms and structures of collective bargaining and the whole basis of company law preclude in the present system an extension of collective bargaining as such to deal with some of these topics.

The TUC Green Paper Industrial Democracy makes quite clear that these decisions must be subject to trade union influence and control. TUC go on to propose a Supervisory Board with 50 per cent trade union participation. The Labour Party have a similar proposal. The GMBWU's proposal—which we will be discussing to the TUC—will also give emphasis. We would like to see a system more linked with the existing structure of collective bargaining.

But this difference of emphasis is about means, not ends. We are fully in accord with the TUC that these decisions should be subject to joint control and that drastic change in company law is necessary to effect this. The other way, major changes in work organization and company structure can only be effected after discussion with the consent of the representatives of the workforce. The Employment Protection Bill will lay the foundation for the defensive aspects. Further proposals on legislation on industrial democracy and company law must move in line with those for general industrial policy, and the tripartite approach of planning agreement is a natural part of this strategy.

We stand four square behind the Government's proposals for the regeneration of industry. Their approach is a natural part of this strategy. The trial conflict and economic disaster.

In an ever-deteriorating world economic climate that is a risk this country cannot afford to take.

David Basil

The author is General Secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

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## Scots attitude to oil is no platform for prosperity

That the Government should arrange for its two recent announcements concerning North Sea oil to be made simultaneously was to be expected. The planning decision—that Drumblie should not be used as a site for platform-building—was closely connected with the other statement on action to obtain suitable sites soon.

The need for production platforms to be built and installed in the oilfields has been an esoteric subject and difficult for the layman to follow. Briefly these platforms are huge permanent structures for operating the wells. They have to be built at coastal sites near by and floated out to their final positions in midsummer. The first platforms required are being constructed in steel; and the first "jacket" for one was recently installed in the Forties Field. These steel platform jackets can be planned in advance and built in Scotland by last February, only one requiring a public inquiry.

In addition, planning clearance was granted 18 months ago for a site at Ardyne Point, in the Firth of Clyde, for building hybrid steel and concrete platforms.

Some two years ago, however, as oilfields were being discovered in deeper water, it was realised that these kinds of platform could not meet all the requirements. Only special concrete platforms would be suitable for certain conditions. To build these sheltered deep water platforms a needed beside flat land. The right combination can only be found in Britain in the Loch Carron area. There are also a limited number of sites in Norway.

The application for permission to build at Drumblie was related to these special concrete platforms. But Loch Carron is an area of great natural beauty and Drumblie belongs "indefinably" to the Scottish National Trust. The application has been refused after procedures under the Planning Acts had occupied about a year and a half. It is now clear that the Government will have to be held for each of the other possible sites in the Loch Carron area, such as Loch Kishorn and the Crowlin Islands, more valuable time will be consumed.

This difficulty in producing special concrete platforms in time is likely to be the most serious cause of delay to the whole of Britain's oil programme. This was foreseen towards the end of last year when the Scottish Office had been working on the terms of a small Bill to shorten the planning procedure and enable the Government to purchase sites and let them to operators in certain special cases of great national importance. The proposals were announced in Parliament last January.

Because they were not pursued by the present Government after the election in February, about a year has now been lost. A Bill could have been enacted by May and work would then have started by now on one of the sites, other than Drumblie, in the Loch Carron area.

The two government statements indicate little progress since January. The Government clearly recognizes that a Loch Carron site is needed, if we are not to leave the construction of the special concrete platforms to Norway. Interested parties have been asked in recent weeks if they would agree to forgo a public inquiry concerning the application which has been made for a site at Loch Kishorn. The Scottish National Trust, for one, has made publicly clear that it will wish to exercise its rights of objection to that and any similar site. Unless a Bill adjusting present planning procedure has been passed by Parliament, an inquiry would be necessary in view of the weight of objection.

Some streamlining of the Planning Acts is certainly needed to avoid inordinate delays in matters of crucial national importance. Although the exploration for oil and its extraction may continue round our coasts for 50 years, since drilling has hardly started in our northern and western seas, the construction of particular kinds of platform may not last longer than 10 to 20 years. Conditions have accordingly been attached to planning consents requiring restoration or an acceptable equivalent in the proposals of last January, the Government was to guarantee restoration. This and most of the other January arrangements have been made ready in time. It looks as though some of this oil has already been delayed as a result of the months lost since January. A special effort is now needed to avoid further serious delay.

Gordon Campbell

Gordon Campbell was Secretary of State for Scotland from 1970 until March this year.



A photograph from the American book, "Patriot Graves", showing two men in Garda uniform chatting with Provisional leaders Kevin Maguire and Brendan Hughes.

## Why the Garda's lot is not a happy one

Dublin

You only have to drive around the lanes near the Wexford coast this week to see how the Provisionals have managed to disrupt the Irish police force. At least 400 members of Garda Síochána (Irish guards) brought in from stations all over the south of Ireland were searching for six of the 19 IRA men who escaped from Portlaoise jail, stopping cars every 400 yards and slogging, night after night, through the damp, boggy forests around Gorey.

One public paper printed a striking photograph of a line of rubber-boated guards, accompanied by Irish troops, advancing down a hill and added that inevitable lyric by Gilbert and Sullivan about the policeman's lot not being a happy one. They were right.

According to one estimate it cost almost £20,000 a day to carry on the search. Some police complained that they had not eaten for more than 24 hours and by the end of the week their officers were openly suggesting that local people, deliberately forgetting their government's appeal, had been acting as decoys for the IRA. Not one of the escapees had been captured. In fact, it did not take the Portlaoise jail break to put pressure on the Irish police—each Provisional security steadily increasing south of the border, their morale and their popularity has never been as sorely tested as it is now. The distant war, which the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been fighting in Northern Ireland for five years, has suddenly arrived on home ground.

It is hardly surprising that the Irish police always remember to point out that—unlike the RUC—they have no paramilitary role. Although the

plain clothed special branch men at Gorey, for instance, were walking across the local golf course with sub-machine guns on their backs, looking for all the world like Chicago gangsters, uniformed guards carry no weapons and when the Army is brought in to help them it acts—unlike the British Army in the north—only in support of the civil power. How much longer can this remain the case?

Only one policeman has died through Provisional violence—an inspector in Co. Cavan who judiciously touched a booby trap meant for the British Army when he found it near the border—but the IRA are now making no secret of their enmity towards the Republic's security forces. In Ballina, Co. Mayo, three months ago, the guards were spat at in public houses after the funeral of Michael Gaughan, the Provisional hunger-striker, and when Mr David O'Connell, the IRA's best known Army Council member, turned up for a graveside oration hundreds of policemen were hemmed in beside him without being able to make any effort to arrest one of the most wanted men in Ireland.

A fortnight later they regained a little of the prestige they thought they had lost by searching every bus and car which carried IRA sympathisers to the annual Provisional ceremony commemorating Wolfe Tone at Bodanstown in Co. Kildare. But here again, they were abused and threatened by young Catholics from Northern Ireland. When Lord and Lady Donoughmore were kidnapped by the IRA it was only Mr Jenkins' political manoeuvring over the Price paid in London that persuaded the Provisionals to free

the couple. The guards never found their abductors. Their only significant success this year was the discovery of Sir Alfred Bell's paintings.

Of course, they have had other successes. Arms have been found near the border and several leading IRA men—including the London-born Provisional Martin Maguire—have been arrested. Earlier this month the guards broke up a party of IRA men who were loading up car bombs on the frontier. But on three separate occasions, the police have been shot at by the IRA and on one of these two officers were made to strip and kneel on the ground in front of their captors.

Garda officers estimate that around 75 per cent of the population would give them their support—the remaining 25 per cent would either be apathetic or IRA sympathisers—but the police themselves are not entirely satisfied with their conditions. There is far more concern, however, about the Irish Government's decision to introduce thousands of vigilantes under Garda control to patrol the streets of the Republic, ostensibly to watch out for Protestant car bombers. The Garda, already unhappy about the way in which this massive force was to be recruited, now suspect that it might have been a publicity gimmick.

No one can say exactly how great the allegiance of each Garda officer is to his superiors, unlike the United Kingdom police the Garda do not publish an annual total of members charged with crimes. One man is currently serving a sentence in Cork for passing documents to the IRA and another in Dublin for a similar offence, and the British Army

in Ulster suspect the loyalties of several officers in border police stations. An American book published three years ago, for example, contains a photograph of Kevin Maguire, a Provisional IRA leader, and Brendan Hughes—two of the most senior Provisionals in Ireland who both escaped from Portlaoise this month—chatting to two men in Garda uniform in a house after a raid on a Northern Ireland Customs post. The British Army believes they are genuine police officers. But British fears about Irish police loyalty have to be taken with a pinch of salt—several British soldiers in the North have changed sides themselves—and there is no doubt that the majority of the Garda hold firm allegiance to their government. Some of them still believe that O'Connell should have been arrested at Ballina, even at the risk of a pitched battle around the graveside and subsequent injuries. At least one senior Provisional civil servant thinks that a time must come when a confrontation will have to be had with the Provisionals, preferably at some remote police checkpoint, but if necessary under the gaze of television cameras just as in Ulster. This is the crux of the matter: the Garda do not want to alienate the Irish population and travel in armoured vehicles like the RUC. Perhaps the Council of Ireland, which would have brought the two police forces into closer contact, might have solved this. But the council died with the Northern Ireland executive last May. There is no reason why the IRA should not throw eggs on the face of the Irish police any time they choose, but at what price can this be changed?

Robert Fisk

## The Times Diary

## On letting readers answer back

spontaneous we did print on the matter was in favour of private practice.

The Council of Europe is considering imposing on its members the obligation to recognize the right of reply for people who feel they or their organization have been misrepresented in newspapers. Most papers already allow such a right in practice but it is only a small part of the problem. Many people want the right to have their say on subjects in which they have no direct involvement, and are unwilling to be fobbed off with arguments pointing to the practical difficulties.

American newspapers are increasingly tackling this problem by appointing who is in effect a kind of ombudsman, from the news staff, whose job is specifically to defend the readers' interests, present their views to the editorial staff and to answer readers' letters and complaints. This person is called a readers' advocate or reader contact editor or some-

thing like that. At the Minneapolis Tribune he is called a readers' representative and heads the Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play.

Some newspapers, too, run columns explaining certain aspects of their coverage. The Washington Post has one of the best known and most effective of these. It will explain its decisions on how much and how prominent coverage to give to a particular event. It will share with its readers the mysteries of briefings by spokesmen for government departments, and the different degrees of attribution to official sources—what, for instance, is the difference between an administration spokesman and a source close to the administration.

The most common attitude among British newspapermen is that readers have no interest in the mechanics of news gathering and selection and should therefore not be taken into confidence. Just give them the news and they will worry about how it gets to

them. The exception is when a reporter is involved in a particularly hair-raising situation like being held up in the Ledra Palace Hotel in the Cyprus war—when the full details of the hardship he encountered will be reported.

I find this attitude patronising and mistaken. Newspaper readers have many differing interests, but the one certain characteristic they have in common is that they all read newspapers. The features pages are full of interviews with, say, authors and film directors, describing the way they work and how they resolve the dilemmas with which they are confronted in their professional life. Hardly a word, though, about how newspapermen make their often more difficult and nearly always more pressing choices.

I think newspapermen should do more to take readers into their confidence. Certainly they should welcome criticism and respond to requests to it. My own readers generally keep me up to the mark in this respect. One recent salutary experience was when I wrote a rather acid tallpiece pointing out the number of readers who had written to me about changing my pseudonym to NPBS, and saying that nobody else need

really come off. One reader wrote rather angrily saying that although he usually enjoyed my column he was henceforth going to stop reading it. I should never, he said, criticize people for writing to me. If they stopped doing so, I would really be in trouble.

He was absolutely right. I wrote and told him so, explaining that the offending paragraph was meant to be a joke and I am glad to say, he agreed to lift his boycott. I am grateful to him, and to all others who take the trouble to write, for reminding me who we write newspapers for. In the heat of the moment, it is too easy to forget.

## Misconception

The Liberal Party's local government officer, Preston Keeling, has some trenchant phrasing in this week's copy of the party newspaper, *Liberal News*. "It seems," he says, "that the Caravan Sites Act 1968 is one of the most unworkable, inefficient and totally idiotic pieces of legislation ever conceived."

Which is unfortunate, because the legislation was conceived by Lord Avebury, the leading Liberal peer, and shepherded through Parliament by him as a private member's bill in the

days when he was Eric Lubbock, Liberal MP for Orpington. Avebury says he feels "wounded" at Keeling's intemperate condemnation of his efforts, though he is quite willing to admit that the time is overdue for new legislation in the field. "My Act was intended as a stop-gap, to prevent caravan dwellers being kicked off their sites at a moment's notice. The intention was that there should then be a thorough examination and a more comprehensive piece of legislation. If doctors fail to treat a patient after he's in hospital, you do not blame the doctor who applied the tourniquet at the scene of the accident."

## Creating

Inventaway P74 sounds like another organization to combat subversion, wilful behaviour and unruliness, but is in fact a comedy to rosette in the field. It is a brainchild of the psychologist, Edward de Bono, whose Cognitive Research Trust in Cambridge pioneered thinking as a subject for the school curriculum. That was considered

show disheartening — they must be pretty confident they're not getting in...



revolutionary in some educational quarters. de Bono is now regularly asked to solve curious problems creatively. Frantic producers want him to rewrite film end-

ings; big business comes for advice on corporate identity. He has given inventors a list of six problems on which to exercise their ingenuity. calls for an invention which have people working privately at home, instead of in factories and offices. And one requires the definition of a new abatement problem, and plans for its solution.

Women, who apparently do not enjoy a high reputation for inventing, have a class of their own in which they can shine. They are impressed with number of women who tackled the set problems. Their entries, they say, tell more practical than those from men.

One woman, for instance, submitted a plastic bag designed to hold personal belongings in a stay-at-home hospital. One, a young man, has a do-it-yourself sex machine, but the judges, despite the accompanying diagrams they cannot see, are attracted from a local area. The work to make the machine, close to £5,000, thinking now must not be creative, but fast.







## SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will visit the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops, at the Park Lane Fair in the afternoon of Tuesday, November 12.

The Duke of Kent will open the Motor Show at Earls Court on Wednesday, October 18.

A memorial service for Christabel Lady, Abercromby, will be held at St Margaret's Westminster, at noon on Wednesday, October 2.

## Birthdays today

Air Chief Marshal the Earl of Bandon, 70; Sir Patrick Brannigan, 68; Lord Fraser of Carmichael, 77; Dr Wyn Griffiths, 84; Mr Ray Gunter, 65; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Hammer, 81; Mr Denis Healey, 67; Rear-Admiral John Howson, 66; Sir Kenneth Keith, 68; Sir Desmond Lee, 66; Countess of Longford, 68; Mr Raymond Massey, 78; Sir George Robinson, 80; Rev Professor T. F. Torrance, 61.

## Marriages

Earl of Burford and Lady Hooper. The marriage took place quietly in London yesterday between the Earl of Burford and Lady Hooper, daughter of the late Colonel Sir E. Hooper and Mrs Howard.

Viscount Colville of Culross and Viscountess Davidson. The marriage has taken place, and a service of blessing was held afterwards at Canonbury Church, Edinburgh (the Kirk of Holyroodhouse), conducted by the Very Rev Dr. Selby Wright, between Viscount Colville of Culross and Viscountess Davidson.

Mr B. M. Kendall and Miss J. I. Domestick. The marriage took place on August 17 at Southampton, New York, of Mr Bruce Michael Kendall, son of Mr W. N. Kendall, of 28 Kensington, London, and Miss J. I. Domestick, daughter of Dr R. E. Domestick, of the Wedge, McClellanville, South Carolina, and Mrs B. P. Mordimer.

Dr P. Tatham and Mrs B. Tatham. The marriage took place quietly in London on August 28 between Dr Peter Tatham and Mrs Hilary Tatham.

Mr M. C. M. Thorpe and Miss I. MacKinnon. The marriage took place in Lagos, Nigeria, on August 17, 1974, between Mr Mark Thorpe, only son of Mr and Mrs W. G. Thorpe, of Ambrose Court, Cambridge, and Miss Isabel MacKinnon, only daughter of the late Captain D. M. MacKinnon and of Mrs D. MacKinnon, of Kinnon, Cheshire. Present address: PO Box 108, Apapa, Nigeria.

## Today's engagements

Exhibition: Paintings in Focus, Royal Academy, London, to be seen from 10 am to 6 pm.

Exhibition: Ancient Palestine, civilisation from 3100 BC to AD 640, British Museum, Great Russell Street, 10 am to 5 pm.

HMS Belfast, floating naval museum, Pool of London, Vine Street, 11 am to 6 pm.

Concert of Violon music by Strind, Music Band from Innsbruck, Austria, Paternoster Square, 12 noon to 2 pm.

## Church news

Dioecesis of Bristol. Appointments: Rev Canon J. A. Radford, to be canon of Bristol; Rev J. A. Morley-Sunke, to be rural dean, City Deanery.

Resignations: Rev Canon J. A. Radford, vicar of St John's, Bath, to resign; Rev Canon J. A. Morley-Sunke, vicar of St John's, Bath, to resign.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, August 30, 1949

## Championship tie

The County Cricket Championship this year has ended in a tie between Middlesex and Yorkshire. This is the first time for 60 years that the championship has not been won outright.

Needling victory over Glamorgan at Newport to become joint champions, Yorkshire yesterday won convincingly. They set Glamorgan to score 348 to win, claimed the extra half-hour, and dismissed their opponents for 69. Yorkshire won by 278 runs, their sixth successive victory.

This is the fifth time since the championship was begun in 1873 that the title has been shared. On the last occasion, in 1889, Surrey, Lancashire, and Nottingham finished level in a triple tie for first position.

In 1950 there was another tie, between Lancashire and Surrey.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. J. Cavendish and Miss S. M. Macmillan. The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly between Anthony John Cavendish, of Crondall, Hampshire, and Sylvia Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs L. A. Macmillan, of Fairway, Sussex.

Mr N. M. L. Ewart and Miss S. A. Chatter. The engagement is announced between Mr N. M. L. Ewart, younger son of Mr and Mrs William Ewart, of Colston, Hawick, Roxburghshire, and Sally Anne, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Chatter, of Kingsgate Lodge, Sawdon, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

Dr P. G. Green and Miss E. Macmillan. The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. G. Green, of Potkin Cottage, Weald, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Sally, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs E. S. Boyes, of St Saviour, Park Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.

Mr P. Jacobs and Miss S. F. Boyes. The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs B. Jacobs, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Susan Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. S. Boyes, of Kempford, Gloucestershire.

Mr A. R. Litwack and Miss E. W. Browne. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Captain R. K. Litwack and the late Mrs Litwack, of Cardale Villas, W8, and Carey, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Browne, MC, and Mrs E. S. Browne, 22 Fitz James Avenue, W14.

Mr J. J. Morris and Miss E. J. Morris. The engagement is announced between Jeremy James Morris, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, only son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Morris, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Morris, of 11 St. John's, Ripon, Yorkshire.

Mr S. J. Thambayah and Miss G. M. Dunn. The engagement is announced between S. J. Thambayah, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Alfred Thambayah, of Colombo, Ceylon, and Gill Maudie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Dunn, of Brompton Court, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire.

Mr C. R. Watkins and Miss J. E. Gray. The engagement is announced between Christopher Robert Campbell, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. R. Watkins, of Ebury House, St Mary Bourne, Hampshire, and June Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Nigel Gray, of Dunster House, Bickton, Dorset, Hampshire.

Mr T. N. Warry and Miss G. C. Broadhead. The engagement is announced between Mr T. N. Warry, of the Royal Green Jackets, and Miss G. C. Broadhead, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. J. Warry, of Haroldstone Lodge, Crickley Hill, near Gloucester, and Georgina Clara, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Broadhead, of Keworth, Haywards, Essex, Surrey.

## Luncheon

HM Government. Mr Hattersley, the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, will be present at a luncheon held at Lancaster House in honour of the Czechoslovak Ambassador.



Dr P. V. J. Solomon, High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, with Mrs Solomon at the Commonwealth Institute, London, where he opened an exhibition yesterday of contemporary works by the islands' artists.

## Caetano disclosures on Guinea

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 29.—Dr Marcello Caetano, the deposed Portuguese Prime Minister, would have preferred a military defeat in Guinea-Bissau rather than a negotiated ceasefire agreement with the guerrillas, according to his memoirs, which are to be published here next month by the publishing house Record. His attitude disturbed General Spínola, who is now President of Portugal.

Dr Caetano said that most of the Africans in Mozambique and Angola remained faithful to the whites.

"We could not betray them to a group of little tyrants who, as in nearly all the recently created African states, lacked the necessary preparation to lead a modern nation and could not free themselves of their aversion to the white man... or to what would be a mere and fragile screen of neo-colonialism for the profit of the United States." Elsewhere he speaks of apparent American support for the guerrilla movements.

The former Prime Minister says his inquiries into the reported Wiriyamu massacres in Mozambique did not substantiate foreign press reports. He writes that in April 1973 the Apostolic Nuncio referred to reports of atrocities by Portuguese troops in Tete, and adds:

"The Nuncio, Monsignor Senal, had a deplorable tendency to interfere in internal Portuguese politics. He had done so previously, when the new

constitution was adopted in 1970, and had to be warned that Portugal had centuries ago ceased being a vassal of the Vatican.

"After that he had become more prudent—but pressed by priests and monks, especially foreign missionaries, he could not resist now and again trying to censor and give advice."

Dr Caetano recalls that a military report on the alleged incident said: "Guerrillas had infiltrated among the population and hence certain deplorable incidents had occurred, but ones which were considered by the military as normal risks of operational activity."

He said the security police fought against subversion at home and in the overseas territories with efficiency and enthusiasm. Nobody was ever imprisoned for his ideas, only for his deeds. He ordered inquiries into allegations of tortures but nothing was ever proved.

"The regularity of the correspondence of complaints of torture, and a certain uniformity in accusations and style showed that it was a question of an organised movement," Dr Caetano writes.

"I cannot guarantee that there did not happen something less than correct in the treatment of detainees; but I don't know if any police in the world is free from sin."

"We will see with time if the new regime can dispense with this type of police and manage to do better."—Reuter.

On the question of Guinea-Bissau, which did not have large white populations of Mozambique and Angola, he writes: "In such cases, decolonisation would be simple—if Portugal only had to deal with the case of Guinea... but we could not accept for Guinea principles and solutions unacceptable for the other provinces."

It was this that led him to reject General Spínola's idea of a negotiated ceasefire in Guinea to allow the guerrillas



Lord Burford, heir to the Duke of St Albans, with his bride, Lady (Cynthia) Hooper, at Kensington Register Office yesterday.

## OBITUARY

### LORD CONESFORD Former Conservative MP

Lord Conesford died on Wednesday at the age of 82. As Mr H. G. Strauss, he had been MP for Norwich, Norwich South and the Combined English Universities. He held junior office in Coalition and Conservative Governments. Strauss was a politician of strong convictions and high principle which on one occasion impelled him to resign from a ministerial post rather than countenance policies which offended his sense of justice. In both Houses of Parliament he established a reputation as an implacable enemy of slipshod English, Whitehall "officials" and transatlantic circumlocution. More than once he got amendments on the Statute Book to simplify legislative language.

His political career was individual liberty under the law a subject on which as a trained lawyer he spoke with expert knowledge, warmed by deep conviction. A hard-hitting debater he was one of the most effective of the group of Conservative backbenchers who harried the Labour Government of Mr Attlee. He never courted easy popularity or modified his beliefs to suit the current fashion; his integrity as a politician was recognized and respected even by those who differed from him most bitterly.

Henry George Strauss, QC, first Baron Conesford, was born in London on June 24, 1892, the only son of A. H. Strauss. He was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford, having won a scholarship in each case. At the University he had a distinguished career in the course of which he took a first class in Classical Honours and followed it by another in Lit Hum. He was also Junior Treasurer of the Union. On the outbreak of the war of 1914 to 1918 he was listed, but was later discharged medically unfit. Thereupon he entered the Government service and was employed successively in the Ministry of Munitions, the Board of Trade and, from its inception, the Ministry of Food. In 1919 he joined the Conservative Party.

In 1935 he was to be returned to Westminster as Conservative member for Norwich. A year

later he became Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Attorney-General. In March, 1942, arrangements were made for an additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings and Strauss was appointed to the office with special responsibility under the Minister, Lord Portal, for the planning functions of the Ministry. It was a post for which his keen interest in architectural and kindred subjects was an important qualification.

With the setting up of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning Strauss was appointed Parliamentary Secretary in 1942. He played a prominent part in piloting through the Commons the controversial Town and Country Planning Bill which made provision for the acquisition and development of land for planning purposes and for the assessment of compensation. In the spring of 1943 he resigned his post because he disagreed with the decisions of the Valuation conference.

Strauss was unseated in the 1945 General Election and occupied some of his time writing *Trade Unions and the Law*, a judicial survey of the law on trade unionism beginning with the Act of 1871. He took silk in 1946 and in March of the same year he stood as Conservative candidate in a by-election caused by the death of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, member for the Combined English Universities. In a contest among five candidates he topped the poll. After the abolition of the University franchise Strauss stood in 1950 for Norwich, South, which he was to represent for the rest of his time as an MP.

In November, 1951, Winston Churchill, who more than six years earlier had reluctantly accepted his resignation, restored him to junior office as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Strauss did not find a place in the ministerial appointments made by Sir Anthony Eden in April, 1955, and a peerage was conferred upon him. In 1957 he married Anne, the younger daughter of the late J. Bowyer Nichols, of Lawford Hall, Manningtree.

### LIEUT.-COL N. R. COLVILLE

Mr. H. writes:

This country has lost a very rare and unusually gifted person in Norman Colville. As a private patron of the arts and of literature, he was unique in this age. When, during the 1914-18 War, his physical health was wrecked by a shrapnel wound, he made his life round his love of beauty and scholarly knowledge of ancient civilizations. His powers of observation, and his discernment and perception, served to create his great collections. I cannot speak of his spiritual wealth, for as my own is inadequate, but his perfection of taste, the quality of the things he selected, and the mastery of detail of everything he undertook, were plain to everyone who had the gift of sight. His enthusiasm and love of learning kept him young, and to the end of his life he was attracting young people. A man of great wealth, he was generous to all his family and his many friends and servants. But he was an extremely shrewd man and in his life as a collector always managed to get value for his cash.

My husband had secured for him at the beginning of the last war the return from Italy of his precious Leonardo drawing which, with typical generosity, he had lent to Rome. This, many links of already had.

When my husband died, Norman helped my family and myself in many unobtrusive but thoughtful ways, some of which I have noted later.

I used to visit his home in Cornwall, Penzance, during the war years, when his patriotism led him to work himself to death keeping an eye on the rugged and beautiful but exacting Cornish coastline. He had a command down there at the time. A big penicillin mine will speak of his love of Cornwall and its ancient churches, of which he made a special study. I would like to speak of him also as a gardener, for my various homes have been filled with treasures from Penzance, and his head gardener, who was with him for so many years, had the same excellent and exacting standards as his employer.

The home and garden at Penzance welcomed with great warmth and understanding many friends of all ages. To this was later added an exquisite small house in London. There the hospitality was at a high level and the perfection of the contents were as those at Penzance.

To finish, I would like to say that he was to us at all times the most faithful of friends and in times of trouble matchless in his care and thought for others. His strength and support were most precious and will be greatly missed.

Lieut.-Gen Sir Harold Knott, KCB, OBE, MD, who died on Wednesday at the age of 71, was Colonel and Commandant of the Army School of Recruits from 1949 to 1953 and after holding senior medical appointments in Germany and West Africa was ADMS Aldershot Command. From 1961 to 1965 he was Director-General, Army Medical Services.

Mr James Patrick Cannon, a former chairman of the Socialist Workers Party in the United States, has died in Los Angeles.

## PROF JOHN CALDWELL

### Botany at Exeter

Professor John Caldwell OBE, Professor of Botany at the University of Exeter from 1950 to 1969, died suddenly on Monday at the age of 71.

Educated at Kilmarnock Academy, the University of Glasgow, and St John's College, Cambridge, he was a leading expert on virus diseases in plants. From Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, he was appointed head of the Department of Botany at the then University College of the South West in 1935.

He became Director of the Hatherly Biological Laboratories in 1952 and was Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1957 to 1963. He played a major part in establishing the renowned collection of trees and plants in the university grounds.

His interests in voluntary public bodies in the south were wide-ranging over many years and he was made an OBE in 1971.

He married Christine Natalie daughter of James Hayes, 1941 and they had three daughters.

### COL CHARLES LINDBERGH

Mr R. S. R. Fitter writes: Those of us who were his colleagues on the survival commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature or the board of trustees of the World Wildlife Fund (International) know how quiet and unpublicized work Charles Lindbergh did to help save the wildlife of the world about which he felt deeply.

To mention only two actions Single-handed and almost entirely on his own initiative, he persuaded the Peruvian authorities to stop the killing of blue whales. Together with Tom Harrison in the Philippines, he carried out one of the most successful recent high-level missions to save individual species. Thanks to their sterling work the ramstar (a kind of small buffalo) and the monkey-eating eagle, both threatened with imminent extinction, were saved and what is more remain saved. The continued existence of these three animals will save Lindbergh as a memorial as long as the Spirit of St Louis is remembered, and perhaps longer.

### MR LEONARD RUSSELL

Mr Malcolm Muggelidge writes: May 1, as one of the benevolent, add a note to your obituarist's remarks about Leonard Russell's skill as a chooser and editor of serializations. He had to an exceptional degree the gift that is most valuable in such work—discretion in editorial work—of dispensing encouragement. In my own case, his remarks always judicious and always generous, gave me a great lift so that I sat down to my type writer with renewed zeal. About his own merits he was excessively modest, about the talents of others full of appreciation and stimulation. It is rare and beautiful quality, to which I shall always be grateful, and always cherish his memory.

### LIEUT.-COL ROY WISE

B. of M. writes: Roy Wise and I, with many other new members, arrived together in the House of Commons after the election of 1959. This was the first time of a generation who surpassed him in courage and steadfastness and devotion to the interests of his country.

He never thought of himself or his political future or principles on which he felt passionately were at stake. Though unhappily he was never given office, he won the trust and affection of many members of all parties.

He was ill for a long time but fortified by the love and care of his wife and son, he maintained his indomitable spirit to the end of his life.

Mrs Emmanuel Gales, Vice General in Malta for 34 years, has died in Valletta.

## Archaeology report Repton: Royal mausoleum

Archaeology, above and below ground, is revealing some of the difficulties surrounding the Anglo-Saxon royal church at Repton, Derbyshire. Amongst the discoveries so far are the remains of the Mercaian kingdom with wooden coffins decorated with iron straps and brackets. Investigations are being carried out round the church of the parish of St Wystan, in the grounds of Repton School. So far an area immediately south of the church has been excavated under the direction of Martin Biddle and Birthe Kjølbye-Biddle, while the standing architecture is being studied by Dr H. M. Taylor. The work is sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of London and The Observer.

The church of Repton church stands over an Anglo-Saxon crypt, possibly the finest surviving in England and the attributed burial place of three of the eighth and ninth-century kings of Mercia, the Saxon kingdom which occupied most of the Midlands. It is a critical and fundamental building in the history of Anglo-Saxon architecture, but we had reached the stage where further work could be said about it without excavation," Mr Biddle said.

Documentary sources report a monastery at Repton in the seventh century, when St Guthlac received the tithes there from the Abbess Aethelthryth and King Aethelbald to the throne of Mercia in 827, was buried there between 838 and 840, followed by the canonized King Wystan after his murder in 879. Repton became the traditional mausoleum of the Mercaian kings, and by the late Middle Ages was held to have been the "capital" of Mercia.

The work so far shows that traces of an early building, perhaps the monastery, are seen in masonry debris with mortar attached from a level antedating the royal crypt. That seems to have been constructed in a large rectangular pit, the space between the sides and the walls within being filled with rough rubble which has been found to underlie the outer walls at ground level.

The position of that suggests that the Anglo-Saxon ground surface was about 1.5 metres below the present level, the build-up being the result of subsequent burials, and Dr Taylor dates the construction of the crypt to the reign of Aethelbald (716-757). A century later the roof of the crypt was replaced by the present vault, probably in the reign of King Alfred (871-899), and a chancel, porticus and tower at ground level were built at the same time.

After the burial of Wystan in 850 the crypt became a place of pilgrimage, and twist access passages were cut into the western side, probably replacing an eastern entrance.

The excavations to the south of the crypt have uncovered more than 50 burials, the five latest being from the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. Others are in iron-bound wooden coffins and are certainly pre-Conquest in date; they are equally certainly those of important people, as is already known from similar burials around the Old Minster at Winchester, which Mr Biddle excavated in the 1960s. By Norman Hammond, Archaeological Correspondent. ©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974.

## Law Report August 29 1974 Matter for comment only by High Court judge

### Regina v Jackson

Where there is a charge of attempted murder with an alternative charge under section 23 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, nobody except a High Court judge should indicate approval of the prosecution's willingness to accept a plea of guilty to the lesser charge and not guilty to the major charge, Lord Justice Edmund Davies said in the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship, who was sitting with Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Bristow, was giving judgment allowing an appeal by Mrs Marie Louise Gwendoline Jackson, aged 30, of Braintree Road, Portsmouth, mother of three children, against a sentence of two years' imprisonment passed at Winchester Crown Court (Judge McCrory, QC) on August 9 for wounding her husband, Mr Robert Jackson, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by stabbing him with a carving knife. The court substituted a suspended sentence of two years and a supervision order.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in passing sentence the judge had said: "Let me say at once that the prosecution's acceptance of that plea [of attempted murder] was a merciful course, because it is painfully obvious from the evidence in

this case that on the day you attacked your husband you had murder in your mind." Those words should never have been said. No one other than a High Court judge should make a decision of such importance and of such interest to the public well.

Before the court rose Mr Justice Kilner Brown said that it would be the last time that Lord Justice Edmund Davies would sit as a Court of Appeal judge, and wished him well on his translation to the House of Lords. In a tribute to him Mr Justice Kilner Brown referred to his judicial duties, and humanity with which he had carried out his judicial duties. The public would recall those qualities by the way he had conducted the inquiry into the Aberfan disaster.

Lord Justice Edmund Davies said that nobody could take part in the administration of criminal justice and be entirely happy as it was always a matter of grave concern that the administration of the civil side of the Court of Appeal when he had found himself so happy that he had found it almost indecent to accept the salary. He is acknowledged with gratitude the assistance which he had always received from counsel and everybody connected with the courts.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr John Bolland, Mr Brian Ralph Clapham, Mr Anthony Clive Leopold Lewisohn and Mr John Ivor Murchie, to be Circuit Judges. The Lord Chancellor has assigned them to the South Eastern Circuit.

Mr Barry Smallman, to be High Commissioner to Bangkok, and replaces Mr Anthony Golds.

Mr David Le Breton to be Commissioner, He is first secretary and head of chancery in the British Embassy at Budapest and will succeed Mr A. C. Watson.

## GIFT TAX (Capital Transfer Tax)

You can send a donation of cash or shares or remember Help the Aged in your will without incurring any additional tax than at the present time even if the Capital Transfer Tax becomes law.

The Chancellor in the white paper states. "In any event the scale of exemption will not be less generous than it is at present for Estate Duty purposes."

Under present legislation "Outright gifts to charities are exempt from Estate Duty up to a limit of £50,000 on the death of an individual."

£150 names a flat in memory of a loved one.  
£250 names a double flat.

Help us to continue providing flats for the needy aged and send quickly to:

The Hon. Treasurer,  
the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King,  
Help the Aged, Room T3L,  
8 Denman Street, London, W1A 2AP.

\* The charity will gladly send further information to you or your financial advisers.

290 BLENHEIM GATE  
SOUTHWICH

Today:

My Dear Joan,  
I am now able to write and  
thank you for the beautiful  
flowers you sent for Jack's  
funeral. They gave me strength  
when I so needed it.  
Many of Jack's business  
associates also sent floral  
tributes and it has been a great  
comfort to me to read their  
messages of sympathy.  
Thank you again, Joan

At the ceremony, or from afar,  
express your sentiments with  
the gentle voice of flowers  
from your interior florist.



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

OFFICE & FACTORY  
REMOVALS  
**Bullens**  
TEL: 01-272 6671

### Norwegians find vast oilfield extending into British waters

Anger Vjeloyve  
huge new oilfield extend-  
ing from Norwegian territory  
into the North Sea into British  
waters has been uncovered by  
a team led by the Nor-  
wegian state oil company Statoil  
and Mobil Oil.

The new field which is the  
largest yet found in Norway, is  
located to the east of the  
Brent discovery in the North  
Sea north-east of the  
Shetlands and at one time was  
thought to be an extension of  
the United Kingdom field.

Statoil said yesterday that  
the structure was prob-  
ably located on the British side  
of the median line in block  
4 and 21/25 owned by  
Sonoco/Gulf/National Oil  
Company.

Further drilling proves  
the deposit extends across  
the median line between the  
United Kingdom and Norway.  
Governments of the two  
countries and the companies  
operating on both sides of the  
line will discuss the  
division of unified produc-  
tion from the entire field.

Statoil spokesman said  
the wells have already  
drilled on the Norwegian  
side of the field which is 95  
west of the Sognefjord.

Evaluation of these  
shows that the field

### Sugar price in London reaches new record

For the seventh time in the  
past eight trading sessions, the  
London daily sugar price was  
raised yesterday. It went up  
by a further £15 to £355 a long  
ton—yet another record.

Dealers reported that the  
strength continued to be  
prompted by the lack of raw  
sugar offered on the world  
market because of heavy de-  
mand from United States refin-  
ers who are taking all available  
supplies at ever-increasing  
prices.

Sugar futures opened strong  
in London yesterday with all  
positions bid at limit-up.

Hugh Clayton writes: Output of  
home-produced sugar may be cut  
by 10 per cent this year because  
of drought in the spring and an  
unusually severe attack of virus  
disease now.

First estimates of the year's  
crop will be made next week  
after sampling by the British  
Sugar Corporation. The disease  
is most severe in the prime beet-  
producing country in East  
Anglia.

It is feared that the disease  
may cancel out much of the  
benefit of recent weather.

Last year's British beet crop  
was equivalent to 900,000 tons  
of white sugar.

A survey of sugar prices by  
the American AP-Dow Jones  
news agency showed yesterday  
that the retail price of granu-  
lated sugar is lower in Britain  
than in most other European  
countries.

The price in Austria, Bel-  
gium, Denmark and Japan is  
more than double that in  
Britain.

### Higher rise in French cost of living index

From Richard Wigg  
Paris, Aug 29

France's official cost of living  
index rose last month by  
1.3 per cent, bringing from M.  
Jean Pierre Fourcade, the eco-  
nomics minister, the immediate  
admission: "This increase is  
still too high."

The July figure was higher  
than either June or May (1.1  
and 1.2 per cent respectively),  
largely because of government-  
approved increases in fuel  
prices and rents.

Taking the last six months,  
French inflation is now run-  
ning at an annual equivalent  
of 16.5 per cent. Over the past  
12 months prices on the offi-  
cial index, which France's  
statisticians do not accept,  
have gone up by 14.4 per cent.

The July figure is bad  
because M. Fourcade recently  
confirmed again the govern-  
ment's goal to get the French  
inflation rate down to below 1  
per cent a month by the end  
of the year.

Such a rate is also important  
to the French government in  
view of President Giscard d'Es-  
taing's wish to coordinate his  
country's anti-inflation policy  
measures with Herr Helmut  
Schmidt, the West German  
Chancellor.

The economics minister  
today consoled himself by look-  
ing forward to the "bring-  
down the prices" campaign he  
is due to launch on Monday.

This is aimed to get the shops  
to make a "voluntary" reduc-  
tion of 5 per cent during the  
next three months on 40 items  
of popular consumption, such  
as foodstuffs, household goods  
and books and uniforms for  
schoolchildren.

These reductions, if the  
shopkeepers do cooperate,  
should help the minister get  
the official basket index figure  
down. But another factor of  
scepticism is that on school-  
children's items, for example,  
prices have already gone up on  
average 25 per cent over the  
past year.

### Pan Am shares at year's lowest level on news of \$44m loss so far

From Frank Vogl  
Washington, Aug 29

Pan American World Airways  
had operating losses so far  
this year of \$44.3m (about  
£19.1m), compared with a net  
profit of \$1.8m for the first  
seven months of last year,  
according to latest company  
figures.

The show clearly the extent  
of the airline's problems, and  
this is being fully registered on  
Wall Street, where trading in  
the company's shares has be-  
come hectic and the share price  
has fallen heavily.

The airline maintains that it  
needs a government subsidy of  
at least \$10.2m a month to sur-  
vive, but so far there is little  
evidence of any swift action by  
the Administration to alleviate  
Pan Am's problems.

Part of the problem is that  
some government officials have  
taken a sceptical view of Pan  
Am's situation and believe that  
it has possibly been overstating  
its case to ensure that it gets a  
subsidy.

Such a belief ought to be  
firmly put to rest by the latest  
monthly figures.

July is usually an extremely  
good month for this interna-  
tional airline, but July saw

Pan Am making a net profit of  
only \$446,000 after making  
\$9.4m in the same month last  
year.

This almost disastrous figure  
made the airline's shares the  
most actively traded on the New  
York Stock Exchange yesterday,  
with a volume of over 1.6 million  
shares.

Trading was again highly  
active in the shares today, and  
the price has fallen to its lowest  
ever level of \$14, compared  
with a high level earlier this  
year of \$53.

Pan Am's operating revenue  
last month was up by 1.2 per  
cent from a year ago at \$148.4m,  
but the increase was due to  
charter services, including mili-  
tary contract services. With-  
out these the revenue was down  
1.1 per cent on July, 1973, at  
\$147.3m.

Pan Am claims that most of  
its problems arise from its  
inability to digest vast increases  
in fuel bills. Last month its  
fuel costs were \$21.5m above  
the comparable level a year ago  
of \$34.1m.

The carrier's overall operat-  
ing expenses were up 15 per  
cent to \$144.3m last month, but  
when fuel costs are excluded  
the rise in these expenses was  
just 1 per cent.

For the first seven months  
Pan Am's operating revenues  
increased by 7.1 per cent to  
\$857.7m, but in this same period  
operating expenses rose by 12.9  
per cent to \$902.2m.

While the airline lays most  
of its difficulties at the door of  
rising fuel costs, it has without  
doubt suffered substantially as  
a result of the pressures of com-  
petition, especially on the North  
Atlantic routes, both from other  
scheduled airlines and from  
charter carriers.

Pan Am's passenger traffic  
overall last month was down 18  
per cent, while its North Atlan-  
tic traffic was down by about 24  
per cent.

Trans World Airlines is also  
in serious difficulties. It could  
well be that the Civil Aeronaut-  
ics Board will make it a con-  
dition of favouring subsidies  
that these two airlines return  
to the negotiating table to work  
out rationalization of their  
routes.

An attempt was made some  
two months ago for these two  
carriers to swap some of their  
North Atlantic routes and  
thereby lessen the competition.  
These negotiations failed, but  
they may well be restarted as  
the crisis gathers momentum.

### PR chief is appointed to top post at Leyland

By Clifford Webb

Mr Keith Hopkins, the 44-  
year-old head of British Ley-  
land's public relations depart-  
ment, is to become managing  
director of the group's Austin-  
Morris division.

This announcement was  
greeted with considerable sur-  
prise in the industry last night.  
It is unusual for PR personnel,  
at any level, to move into  
general management, and to be-  
come managing director of a  
large operating company in one  
step must be rare.

A company statement said  
that after the death of Mr  
Bill Saunders, director of  
manufacturing for Rover-  
Triumph, and to safeguard im-  
portant expansion schemes now  
in progress there, Mr Richard  
Ferry, managing director of the  
Austin-Morris division was be-  
ing appointed deputy managing  
director of Rover-Triumph. His  
successor at Austin-Morris  
would be Mr Hopkins.

Mr Hopkins said last night:  
"PR is as wide and all-em-  
bracing as top management  
allowing it to be. I have been for-  
tunate in that I have been close  
to Lord Stokes for the past 12  
years, and have been involved  
in every aspect of the motor  
business."

"So, the sort of work I shall  
now be doing will not be such a  
big break as it would seem  
on the surface. I hope that  
some of the experiences of Lord  
Stokes and other senior mem-  
bers of British Leyland has  
rubbed off on me."

The new director of public  
relations is to be Mr Tony  
Spalding, the present products  
public relations manager who  
joined British Leyland from  
Ford last year.

The new appointments take  
effect from October 1. The ori-  
ginal Austin-Morris division,  
the bulk of the old BMC group,  
was broken into three separate  
operations after the resignation  
last year of Mr George Turn-  
bull, head of Austin-Morris and  
group deputy managing director.  
Mr Hopkins takes over that  
part which is now responsible  
for sales, marketing engineering  
and service.

Business Diary, page 19

### More brokers drawn into City merger

The recent merger of two  
London stockbrokers, Capel-  
Care Carden and Meyers, is  
to be extended to take in a third  
firm, Morrell, Johnston, Lamb,  
of Belfast and Edinburgh, it was  
disclosed yesterday. The plan is  
subject to consent of the Stock  
Exchange Council.

The move is seen as a logical  
expansion of the policies of  
discretionary portfolio manage-  
ment already pursued by Morrell  
as well as by the other two  
prospective partners. All five  
partners, and three associate  
partners of Morrell are joining  
the new firm, but some staff  
redundancies are likely.

On the stock market, share  
prices staged a fresh recovery  
yesterday, although turnover  
was thin ahead of the end of  
the trading account. The FT  
index rose by 5.9 to 218.2, while  
The Times index gained 1.24 to  
85.48. The gilt edged market  
was cautious.

### Court Line hopes fade for North Sea asset

Energy Correspondent  
as that a share in a com-  
munity oilfield in the Dutch  
of the North Sea might  
among the assets of the  
Line group have been  
lost.

The investigation by  
Marwick, Mitchell into the  
group's operations in the  
North Sea was optimistic that drill-  
ing block P15 in the Dutch  
in which it had a 2.5  
per cent holding, had "indi-  
cated the possibility of a com-  
munity discovery of oil".

Small amounts of oil  
were discovered in July,  
yesterday the American  
Amoco group, respon-  
sible for drilling, said the well  
was completed and had  
to uncover a commercial  
oil field.

Court Line, through its 10  
per cent interest in the Van  
Dyke North Sea group,  
at its interest in the  
P15 from the consortium  
Tenneco, for £600,000,  
moco consortium earned  
in the field by drilling  
successful well.

According to some industry  
sources, Court Line's investment  
in particular block is pro-  
blematic. At least one of the  
company partners wants  
and the block com-

pletely without carrying out  
further seismic studies of the  
submarine geological structures.  
There is a marked lack of  
enthusiasm to spend any more  
money on drilling another well  
on the block.

However, block P15 was not  
the only prospect that Court  
Line, through Van Dyke North  
Sea, acquired in Tenneco opera-  
tions in Dutch offshore waters.  
Tenneco has licences covering  
12 blocks, at least two of which  
contain small discoveries worth  
further investigation.

Tenneco found small amounts  
of oil in block F18 several years  
ago. With credit at only \$3.50 a  
barrel it was not considered an  
economically viable proposition.  
But with the substantial in-  
crease in oil prices, a further  
study will be made on the  
feasibility of extracting the oil.

Van Dyke North Sea is also  
spending \$30,000 (about  
£13,040), of which Court Line's  
share was \$3,000, for additional  
seismological research into a  
small gas field made by Tenneco  
in block K4 during May.

Court Line has already spent  
£724,000 on its offshore ven-  
tures and one Court Line direc-  
tor told Peat, Marwick, Mitchell  
that if the plan was to be  
to be sold it was doubtful whether  
the initial investment could be  
recouped.

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FORECASTS\*

(Percentage changes seasonally adjusted)

	Year-on-Year	4th Qtr-on-4th Qtr
	1973-74	1974-75
GDP	-0.5	1.4
Manufacturing	-1.4	-0.8
Construction	2.1	2.5
Investment	-1.0	1.7
Government	7.7	5.3
Private	-0.1	1.8
Exports	1.6	3.8
Imports	-0.7	-0.7

\* Institute of Economic and Social Research Review for August 1974.

### MARLING INDUSTRIES LTD.

Results for the year ended March 31st 1974

	1973	1974
UP TURNOVER	7,407,200	8,170,452
Profit before Taxation	260,450	455,982
Profit after Taxation	214,400	373,412
Profit after Taxation	446,047	332,570
Profit per Ordinary Share of 10p	4.94p	3.67p
Dividend	2.00p	2.00p
Dividend to factor cost	-0.7	-1.8

INMAN'S STATEMENT

In the oil crisis, the three-day week in the U.K., and raw material  
prices, our turnover during the year showed a decrease of 60%. In Holland we  
the group net result in profits growth of 60%. In Holland we  
the acquisition of C. & S. Valkenburg & Co. B.V., and, thanks to  
quality of its management, integration into the group has presented no  
problems. At least one of our business outside the U.K. can be  
seen in its first period of manufacturing disposable slings.

diversification of our efforts, both by products and geographically, has  
led us to meet rapid changes in demand patterns and to maintain  
Expansion of our trading with the shipping and transport industries  
helping to offset a reduced call for seat belt webbing, while world-wide  
in the demand for electrical generating equipment has meant improved  
of all types of fibreglass and cotton narrow fabrics. Our turnover of  
the slings continues to rise with the increasing recognition of the  
benefits of uniting cargo, and at the same time our associate company  
Marling Modular Slings Limited—has on its part made excellent  
over in its first period of manufacturing disposable slings.

continue to show our confidence in the growth potential of our business  
maintaining a policy of steady investment in new plant and buildings  
added to add to capacity and to reduce manufacturing costs. In  
this of this policy we have in Holland nearly completed a building  
station of C. & S. Valkenburg which will double the previous floor space.  
We have also added substantially to the Van Oerle and Van Dijk factory.

of the present industrial climate is too uncertain for me to make any  
plans for the current year beyond saying that the group turnover continues  
and that I am confident of the strength of our management team and  
that range will continue to produce good results.

LOUIS COURTS  
Chairman.

Notes of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary at  
Kings Stanley Mills, Stonehouse, Glos.

### Guaranteed poultry price urged

Poultry breeders and packers  
are preparing demands to the  
Government for guaranteed  
prices a third higher than the  
free market prices prevailing  
today. This would mean a mini-  
mum shop price of 25p a pound  
for broiler chickens instead of  
the 19p prevailing today.

They want the guarantee to  
be backed by a cash injection  
of more than £20m on the lines  
of the defence bacon stabilizer  
scheme. This is the most likely  
demand to be accepted among  
several to be considered next  
week by the trade groups in the  
British Poultry Federation.

Some farmers are understood  
to be prepared to refuse to sell  
poultry below the suggested  
guaranteed price. The proposed  
rate for turkeys and ducks is  
30p a pound wholesale instead  
of the present 23p to 27p.

The British Poultry Federa-  
tion was unwilling to discuss  
its plans yesterday. Mr Neville  
Wallace, director-general, would  
say only that the West German  
government had already subsid-  
ized its poultry industry. "We  
are conforming to EEC rules  
and not getting the benefit of  
them," he said.

The union within the federation  
is hardening in favour of tough  
action to secure help from the  
Government. Some members  
want to press for a ban on all  
poultry and egg imports. But  
their leaders are inhibited by  
the prospect of a general elec-  
tion.

They will therefore spend the  
next month preparing a unified  
case and will insist on a meet-  
ing with the Minister of Agricul-  
ture immediately after the  
election.

With a stabilizer scheme, pro-  
ducers would be paid by the  
state when the market dropped  
below the agreed price. If it  
went above that price, producers  
would be levied so that the  
shop price would be constant.

### ABC cheap flight operators protest at Atlantic scale

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

British operators of advance  
booking charter (ABC) cheap-  
fare services across the North  
Atlantic are to seek an urgent  
meeting with the Civil Aviation  
Authority to protest at the level  
of fares ordered by the  
authority for next year.

After a meeting of ABC  
operators in London yesterday  
a statement said that if the  
new minimum levels proposed  
by the CAA were put into  
effect, charter passengers  
would be required to pay as  
much as £25 more per person  
for their holidays than was  
necessary.

The proposed peak season  
return fare to California of  
£224 would mean an additional  
£35 for a family of three.  
A passenger to New York would  
be asked to pay an extra £20.

The operators said that not  
only would passengers be over-  
charged, but the new CAA pro-  
posals would end the days of  
low-cost transatlantic travel.

### Food index ½ point up

The food price index compiled  
by Roare and Co. Govett for  
The Grocer shows a rise of 0.51  
per cent on the week because of  
increases for preserves, cakes  
and bacon. More than 500 rises  
in wholesale grocery prices will  
be recorded in tomorrow's issue  
of the magazine. There will be  
eight reductions—all on rice.

### Uptrend for linked-life policies

Sales of single premium  
bonds continued to decline in  
the second quarter of the year,  
but there was a slight increase  
in the amount of regular pre-  
mium-linked life assurance  
contracts sold.

Figures released yesterday  
by the Linked Life Assurance  
Group, representing most of  
the insurance companies writing  
linked-life business policies  
linked to property equities,  
fixed interest securities, or  
a mixture of all, show that new  
annual premium business in-  
creased from £11m in the first  
quarter to £13.5m in the second.  
Single premium contracts were  
down from £37.5m to £36.2m.

In both categories there was  
a significant increase in the  
volume of pension business in  
the second quarter.

With cumulative sales of  
£24.5m in the first half of the  
year, sales of annual or regular  
premium contracts are running  
at a similar rate to those of  
1973, when they amounted to  
£49m for the year.

Single premium business, on  
the other hand, is dramatically  
reduced. In the first six  
months of the industry sold  
£7.5m of single premium  
bonds compared with £37.4m  
in 1973.

The number of new policies  
sold in the second quarter was  
73,236, bringing the total of  
linked-life policies in force up  
to 1,989,756. Of the second  
quarter increase, however,  
49,580 relate to policies linked  
to unit trusts—either directly  
or indirectly, through equity,  
or managed—fund policies.

The net new investment in  
unit trusts came from a  
linked-life assurance sales  
amounted to £17,433,000.

### How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Asst Estates 30p to 140p	Alpine Hedges 1p to 12p
Asst Mans 25p to 950p	Berwick Tempo 2p to 18p
Barton 2p to 24p	BP 12p to 27p
Commercial Bank 10p to 710p	Burmah Oil 6p to 20p
Grand 3p to 11p	Erst Enkelt 3p to 18p
Hammersley 12p to 110p	Estate Duties 10p to 160p
Harizon Mid 3p to 19p	Feeder 2p to 24p

Equities staged a fresh rally.  
Gift-edged securities remained  
subdued.  
Sterling fell by 20 points on the  
day yesterday to close at \$2.3175.  
Gold rose by 25 cents yesterday to  
\$154.

### On other pages

Business appointments	18
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### ICI may partner BP in refinery venture

By Peter Hill

Imperial Chemical Industries  
is believed to be considering  
the construction of a new oil  
refinery in the United King-  
dom. The project, according to  
industry sources, could involve  
a joint venture with British  
Petroleum.

In recent months ICI has  
known to have been looking at  
possible refinery sites on the  
east coast of Scotland. The  
group has an important stake  
in the North Sea field as part  
of the Burnmhead con-  
sortium.

BP's existing refinery at  
Grangemouth would be unable  
to cope with the oil scheduled  
to flow from the Forties field,  
and the company has already  
said it will build a transship-  
ment terminal from which Forties  
oil would be shipped to  
other refineries, some possibly  
outside the United Kingdom.

ICI, however, denies that it  
has had discussions with BP  
and last night a BP spokesman

said it had not been talking to  
ICI on the project. But the  
weekly journal, *European  
Chemical News*, quoting  
sources in the British process  
plant contracting industry, in-  
dicates that the project has  
reached a more definitive  
stage and that BP is likely to  
be a partner in the venture.

The companies are already  
cooperating in plans for con-  
struction of a £100m ethylene  
plant on Teesside, with an  
annual capacity of 500,000  
tonnes.

ICI is also involved in refinery  
operations in a venture  
with Phillips Petroleum  
through Phillips-Imperial, which  
has facilities on Teesside with a  
total annual throughput capacity  
of five million tons. Crude  
oil for the refinery is supplied  
by Phillips and ICI is respon-  
sible for its operation.

Close on a third of the Phil-  
lips-Imperial refinery's output  
is naphtha, used by ICI in its  
aromatics plants.

### Cement increases go far to restore common pricing

By Christopher Wilkins

Cement prices are to go up  
by between 10 and 15 per  
cent next week, after a long  
period of price rises last time.  
This will be the first time  
second price rise in just over  
three months, and brings the  
average increase so far this  
year to around 27 per cent.

The new round of increases  
will go far towards restoring  
the controversial cement in-  
dustry's common pricing arrange-  
ment, which effectively was  
broken up as a result of the  
May price rises.

The end of common pricing  
was a source of considerable  
anxiety in the industry in  
view of a ruling by the Restrictive  
Practices Court in January  
allowing a similar  
ruling in 1961—that it should  
be allowed to continue.

The Price Commission  
refused to consider an  
industry-wide application for  
price increases, and individual  
companies were forced to sub-  
mit separate applications. As a  
result a wide range of differ-  
ent price increases was  
approved, averaging around  
15 per cent.

Bulmer seeks 1p more  
H. P. Bulmer, the largest  
cider company in Britain, has  
told the Price Commission it  
wants to raise the price of a  
large bottle by at least 1p in  
mid-September.

The present increases have  
been pitched in such a way  
that some companies which  
obtained large rises last time  
will obtain smaller rises this  
time, bringing the industry-  
wide pricing structure more  
closely into line.

Associated Portland Cement,  
the leader which obtained a  
relatively low 13.9 per cent in-  
crease in May, is now getting  
an average increase of 13.1 per  
cent, while Rugby Portland  
Cement, the second biggest  
supplier, having obtained a  
bigger increase last time, is  
now raising prices by between  
11.11 and 11.11 per cent.

Reflecting a sharp downturn  
in cement deliveries, APCM  
yesterday revealed that its first  
half profits had fallen from  
£15.9m to £9.5m. Sales were  
down from £95.5m to £88.3m.  
Much of the downturn is  
attributed to curtailed output  
arising from the power crisis  
and other industrial actions.

Building orders 35 per cent  
below 1973, page 18  
Financial Editor, page 19

The Times index: 85.48 +1.24  
FT index: 218.2 +5.9

### THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$ 1.615	1.585
Austria Sch 44.75	42.75
Belgium Fr 95.00	92.25
Canada \$ 72.50	70.00
Denmark Kr 14.45	14.05
Finland Mk 9.00	8.75
France Fr 11.35	11.05
Germany DM 6.30	6.10
Greece Dr 83.00	76.50
Hong Kong \$ 12.05	11.70
Italy Lr 165.00	160.00
Japan Y 235.00	230.00
Netherlands Gld 6.40	6.20
Norway Kr 13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc 65.00	61.00
S Africa R 1.99	1.91
Spain Ptas 134.50	130.50
Sweden Kr 19.50	19.30
Switzerland Sfr 2.15	2.10
US \$ 2.36	2.31
Yugoslavia Dnr 37.00	35.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied  
by Barclays Bank. Different rates apply to  
nationality, cheques and other foreign  
currency business.

SDR-5 on Thursday was 1.18610,  
while SDR-6 was 0.51140.  
Commodities: Reuters' commodity  
index rose by 11.2 points yester-  
day to 1,269.0, thus recouping  
almost all of its fall of 11.6 points  
on Wednesday. Both sugar and tin  
rose. Reports, page 21

### M&G attack on economic 'ignorance'

By Margaret Stone

A leading unit trust manager  
has come out strongly against  
the individuals and groups who  
are seeking to replace the  
country's mixed economy with  
something radically different.

Mr Edgar Palmountain, the  
managing director of the  
£370m M & G unit trust group,  
the second largest in the  
country, has written to over  
20,000 unit holders stressing  
the vital role of the stock market  
in Britain's social and econom-  
ic system.

In his letter to investors in  
the M & G General Trust fund,  
he says that the recent heavy  
falls in share prices have been  
caused by an increasing aware-  
ness that our mixed economy  
is under intensified attack.

Mr Palmountain goes on to  
say that that otherwise well-  
informed and responsible peo-  
ple, many of them in positions  
of authority, often display  
ignorance or indifference  
about the relevance of



## BLMC and Chrysler recall some laid-off workers for stocktaking and maintenance

By R. W. Shakespeare

Managements at British Leyland and Chrysler have tried to minimize the effects of their labour troubles by calling back some workers laid off from their routine stocktaking and maintenance work.

Although these moves resulted yesterday in the industry's total lay-off figure being reduced by several thousands, they made no impact on the more fundamental problem. This is that Chrysler is unable to make any cars at all while British Leyland's Austin-Morris assembly lines in both Birmingham and Oxford are at a standstill.

There is no respite in the basic pay disputes which have plunged the industry into yet another period of enormous disruption, with production losses

running at around £4m a day. Here is the plant-by-plant position in the industry yesterday: British Leyland: Production has been halted at the central transmissions plant at Washwood Heath, Birmingham, by a strike involving 2,000 workers, with another 1,700 laid off. Car assembly at Longbridge and Cowley has halted, with 11,000 workers laid off from their normal jobs but 5,000 at Longbridge called in on a temporary basis for stocktaking.

Last night another 1,300 workers were laid off at Abingdon, Oxford, Castle Bromwich and Smethwick.

All output has stopped at the truck and tractor plant at Basingstoke, West Lothian, with 450 clerical workers out and 4,500 production men idle. Another production standstill is at the

Alvis plant in Coventry-BLMC's military vehicles division where 82 inspectors are on strike and 1,500 other workers laid off.

About 250 staff employees—members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs—are on strike from the Jaguar Rover, Triumph spare division at Canley, Coventry, over demands for separate wage bargaining arrangements.

Chrysler: No car production is being carried out at Coventry or Linwood, Renfrewshire, where more than 10,000 workers are idle, but about 500 were recalled to Linwood for non-production jobs. Engine output is curtailed at the Stoke, Coventry, factory and another 750 workers laid off.

Chrysler's troubles stem from pay strikes by 450 workers at

the company's plastics components factory in Coventry and another 100 men at workshops making nuts and bolts. In addition, 320 toolmakers in Coventry are staging an overtime ban in support of demands for higher pay and shorter hours.

The British Leyland strikers at Washwood Heath are due to meet on Monday. So far there are no indications that they will change their minds and accept the management's offer of a new £4 a week pay deal, or vote to return to work pending further negotiations, as the management has suggested.

The disputes include the Chrysler Avengers, Jeep and Hunter ranges, and British Leyland's Marina, Allegro 1800, and Mini. The old, old story, page 19

## Danes will defy Hull catamaran cargo ban

After discussions with his principals in Denmark yesterday, Mr Peter Crossley, chief of the United Kingdom agent for the Danish-owned Baccarat catamaran cargo service, which will be carrying a "pick-a-hull" cargo barge service, will defy Hull dockers to block from next Monday, said they had every intention of continuing to trade from the port.

The barge is unofficial, said Mr Crossley, and they had no dispute with anyone in an official sense.

He added that their intention to continue trading, to honour the agreement they had with the labour force and with the joint port working committee which incorporated the Transport and General Workers' Union, representing the dockers.

Mr Crossley said the barge loaded at the canal wharf would continue to be moved by the pusher tugs of the British Waterways Board, whose employees had pledged support for the service. The dockers are also blocking all the Baccarat catamaran cargo craft, which include the Waterways Board craft, the Baccarat mother ship which handles about 5,000 tons of cargo a week between the Humber and Rotterdam and is undergoing a survey and modification, and is not now expected to be back in service until September 9.

## Acrylic rise puts Moderna in red

Withholding a dividend payment for the year to May 5, Moderna (Witney) blames a slide into a loss on a combination of adverse factors, but particularly on an increase in acrylic raw material prices.

On turnover up from £3.75m to £4.35m, the pre-tax loss amounted to £170,000 compared with a profit of £163,000, and the "net" loss was £166,000 against earnings of £128,000. On a per-share basis the loss was 6.5p against earnings of 3.5p.

In the previous year it paid a single dividend of 1.5p. Referring to the rise in raw material prices, the directors say this could not be immediately recovered in selling prices. Other factors were the decline in public types of buildings, in which dangerous faults are later revealed.

The order was announced on Wednesday, but both the parent manufacturers, the British Aircraft Corporation and the French group, Aerospatiale, declined to name the buyers.

The sale brought the value of BAC orders up to £818m. The Society of British Aerospace Companies said yesterday that exports by the industry totalled nearly £250m during the first five months of the year.

Sir William Nield, deputy chairman of Rolls-Royce, said that the company's aero engine order book now stood at £827m.

The North American Phillips Corporation plans to offer 58 shares for the Magnavox Company. Using as a basis the 17.8 million shares outstanding at December 31, the offer has a value of \$142.4m (£59.2m).

On Wednesday night, before the announcement was made, Magnavox shares closed \$2 higher at \$6.12. NAP is a diversified electronics and pharmaceutical group which is 51 per cent owned by US Philips. The beneficiaries of the trust are the shareholders of the Dutch Philips Group.

## US July index up

The composite United States index of 12 main economic indicators rose in July by 1.8 per cent to 179.2 (1967=100), following a decline of 0.6 per cent in the previous month. Mr Frederick Dent, Secretary of Commerce said the rise showed that "overall industrial strength is indicated, but inflation continues to blight selected sectors".

## Business appointments

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Mr Ralph Quartano has been chosen by the trustees of the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund to be chief executive. He is at present the Post Office senior director of central finance.

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Mr A. Smith becomes deputy managing director for the United Kingdom of Teleton Electro.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### BR feasibility studies could reopen 'uneconomic' lines

From Mrs Ruth Colyer

Sir, The £25m which British Rail (Eastern Region) is to spend on a multiple-aspect signal system in preparation for high-speed trains is no doubt a sound investment. However, these trains will improve the mobility of the mobile, but not restore mobility to all those immobilised by rail closures and the withdrawal of replacement buses.

Mr C. Foster's recent study of the Manchester-Glossop and Manchester-New Mills lines revealed the significant fact that although they lose £750,000 a year, to retain and improve them would benefit the community by £13m over the next 25 years.

Instead of using the disast-

rous and naive formula of measuring revenues from fares against running costs, Mr Foster took the "spillover" costs such as accidents into account.

This new formula, if applied to recent closures, would probably indicate that many lines should be reopened on economic as well as social grounds. With petrol at over 50p, could not a fraction of the cost of the new signalling system be spent on studies like the Manchester one? Implementation of the findings could follow.

Yours faithfully,  
RUTH COLYER,  
Railway Information Society,  
39 Marsham Court,  
Marsham Street,  
London, SW1.

### Nationalization worries

From Mr Ronald Abrahams

Sir, In your issue of August 16 you reported on page 20 on the Department of Industry's ideas on the further nationalization of profitable free enterprise firms; and on page 21 you had articles which comment on these proposals.

Thus when one turned to page 22 and read the headline "Wedgwood hard put to meet rising demand", one thought at first that these proposals were sweeping the country. But then one realized that all you had in mind was that a free enterprise firm had increased its profits by 49 per cent.

Lower down the page is the headline "Benn Brothers go 10 per cent ahead", but, again, this does not preclude an increase in left wing trade union membership, but just that another free enterprise outfit was doing rather well.

If I was chairman of either of these firms, I might be a bit worried in case I was high on the list for nationalization, just for sentimental reasons. Yours sincerely,  
RONALD J. ABRAHAMS,  
16 Woodcote Road,  
Reading, Berkshire.

### VAT and retail profits

From Mrs J. B. Phillips

Sir, I find myself in complete agreement with Mr Anthony Melnikoff's observations (Aug. 12) on VAT as practised since the Chancellor's decreed reduction. Indeed I would go further, in the light of my own experiences, and level a straight accusation, that in many cases, the effect is increasing retail profits.

That is my answer to Mr Melnikoff's first question. The answer to the second is yes—it should be required by law for prices to be quoted net and gross of VAT. The answer to question three must be from a vigilant public, determined to shake off their apathy and

exercise their rights as consumers.

The whole question of VAT since its inception has been a vexing and perplexing one, open to abuse and misuse by everyone, partly from ignorance of the structure of the tax, and insufficient civil servants to enforce its interpretation. If all consumers would demand as their right a proper VAT receipt for all goods on which VAT is apparently charged, that would go a long way towards closing some of the loopholes.

Yours faithfully,  
JEAN B. PHILLIPS,  
40 Woodheys,  
Mersey Road,  
Stockport,  
Cheshire.

### Jolly Mr Dalton stern Mr Cripp

From Mr Doug McWilliams

Sir, I fear that you have fused your Chancellors. In story about "Daltons" (Aug. 13) the 2½ per cent unda Treasury stock, you suggest they were named after "stern and puritanical" Mr Dalton, but Cripp was not Dalton, but Cripp Dalton had the reputation of an extremely jolly man, and economic policies can be deduced from his willingness to bring the interest rates as low as 2½ per cent.

In the eyes of many observers at the time and since, then, I were positively spendthrifts, was forced to resign when leaked the details of a speech to a newspaper before they were given: at hardly the behaviour of a stern and puritanical man.

The reason that the 2½ cent stock is named after Dalton is that only under his "ch money" policies was the Treasury able to finance its borrowing so cheaply. The stock therefore something of a costly and so associated with Chancellor who floated it. Yours sincerely,  
DOUG McWILLIAMS,  
36 Cavendish Road,  
Oxford.

### Engineers' union

From Mr A. Sandman

Sir, I write as a chartered engineer and the AST equivalent of a chief steward.

The answer to the chair of the Engineers Guild is the real lack in engineering not some huge monopoly organization, but for engineers to climb down from dais and rather snooty perch to join a union and help to improve real trade union representation.

The present conpar between the engineering institutions is quite adequate variety of both building and apparatus at the IERE, in photos at the IERE.

Certainly as an IERE member I have taken part in IERE mings and been made to most welcome.

I prefer things to stay as they are rather than have another huge and clumsy mon introduced into the world. Yours faithfully,  
A. SANDMAN,  
119 Upper Meades,  
Harlow,  
Essex.

## UK machine tool exports fall behind

By Edward Townsend

Exports of British machine tools to the United States this year, although likely to be £2m up on 1973, could fall below the value of American imports.

This would be a reversal of last year's trend when the trade balance was in Britain's favour. Exports were worth £4.4m against imports of £8m, although the previous year Britain's sales to the United States at £5.5m again fell behind imports of £8m.

The see-sawing of trade in machine tools with America—the biggest market for the British industry outside the EEC—has not worried the Machine Tool Trades Association unduly. A spokesman said: "This is a trend that has been with us for some years. However, we would be disappointed if exports to the United States this year did not total £10m."

In the first six months of this year, exports stood at £5.4m out of total overseas sales of £5.5m. Total sales imports in the period stood at £5.6m, while total imports at £4.4m were slightly below exports.

British manufacturers will be making a major bid to increase sales to the United States next month when 24 of them will be exhibiting at the biennial international machine tool show in Chicago.

The show follows closely the British Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in which 41 United Kingdom machine tool and associated equipment manufacturers are taking part. This includes about 30 machine tool makers who were reported yesterday to have sold all their exhibition machines. This is particularly encouraging as none of the machines was pre-sold before the exhibition, said the MITA.

## Building orders 35pc below 1973

By Peter Hill

Further gloomy figures confirming the low state of activity in Britain's construction industry were published yesterday by the Department of the Environment.

Latest provisional figures for new orders received by contractors in June show a total of £427m, compared with £472m provisionally recorded by the department for the previous month. There was also a decline in brick production and deliveries compared with June.

The latest estimates of new orders follow earlier publication of returns which indicated that the level of activity, in terms of new housing starts, was likely to pick up next year from the depressed levels of 1974.

According to the department, the total value of new building orders in the second quarter, expressed in constant (1970) prices and

adjusted for seasonal variations, was 4.5 per cent below the level in the first three months. It was 35.4 per cent down on that recorded for the corresponding period of 1973.

However, there was an improvement in the public housing sector where, during the second quarter, orders were 6.1 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year and 2.5 per cent greater than in the first three months of this year.

But in the private housing sector—where Mr Reg Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, recently asserted that the decline in starts had been arrested—new orders in the second quarter were 11.3 per cent down on the previous three months, and 54.9 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1973. Public works orders, the DoE said, were only marginally down on a year ago.

On brick production the department said output last month totalled 467 million, with deliveries at 431 million. Stocks increased from 600 million to 636 million. On a seasonally adjusted basis production in June was 11 per cent lower than in June, and 19 per cent below the level of July last year. Similarly compared, deliveries fell by 4 and 24 per cent respectively.

Cement production averaged 375,000 tonnes a week during July, while deliveries amounted to an average of 353,000 tonnes. In another development there was a call yesterday for the establishment of a local authority register which would contain details of new building designs. The latest issue of the construction industry journal, Building, says this would ease the public's choice of types of buildings, in which dangerous faults are later revealed.

The order was announced on Wednesday, but both the parent manufacturers, the British Aircraft Corporation and the French group, Aerospatiale, declined to name the buyers. The sale brought the value of BAC orders up to £818m. The Society of British Aerospace Companies said yesterday that exports by the industry totalled nearly £250m during the first five months of the year.

## Jaguar aircraft deal brings BAC sales to £818m

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

Ecuador and Kuwait were named yesterday as the countries which have placed orders totalling £80m for the Anglo-French Jaguar International fighter-trainer.

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Mr A. Smith becomes deputy managing director for the United Kingdom of Teleton Electro.

## Bonn extends August 31 Lombard credits deadline

Frankfurt, Aug. 29.—It has been decided by the central council of the German Federal Bank to extend the deadline for Lombard credits against securities at the official rate of 9 per cent. This is beyond the scheduled expiry date of August 31.

The council had decided early in July to reinstate temporarily the official Lombard credit to improve liquidity of the banking system following the collapse on June 26 of the Herstatt Bank.

Today's decision to prolong the credit still further was taken at a meeting also attended by Herr Hans Apel, the Finance Minister, and Herr Karl Otto Poehl, State Secretary of the Finance Ministry.

## Fed figures strengthen view of Saudi gold withdrawal

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Aug. 29

Statistics contained in the Federal Reserve system's latest monthly bulletin tend to confirm the suggestion that Saudi Arabia last month withdrew gold held for it at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It was reported yesterday that Commerce Department data on United States gold shipments in July showed that more than 500,000 troy ounces of refined bullion, valued at more than \$20m (£8.3m), were exported from New York to Saudi Arabia. Today, the bulletin shows that gold held by Federal Reserve banks for foreign official account, fell by \$20m last month to \$16,964m.

## Singer to cut jobs

The Singer sewing machine company has told union officials that it wants to reduce jobs at its Clydebank factory in Scotland almost 11 per cent because of a worldwide sales slump.

## US Philips offer £59m

The North American Phillips Corporation plans to offer 58 shares for the Magnavox Company. Using as a basis the 17.8 million shares outstanding at December 31, the offer has a value of \$142.4m (£59.2m).

On Wednesday night, before the announcement was made, Magnavox shares closed \$2 higher at \$6.12. NAP is a diversified electronics and pharmaceutical group which is 51 per cent owned by US Philips. The beneficiaries of the trust are the shareholders of the Dutch Philips Group.

## US July index up

The composite United States index of 12 main economic indicators rose in July by 1.8 per cent to 179.2 (1967=100), following a decline of 0.6 per cent in the previous month. Mr Frederick Dent, Secretary of Commerce said the rise showed that "overall industrial strength is indicated, but inflation continues to blight selected sectors".

## Business appointments

**New chief of PO staff pension fund**  
Mr Ralph Quartano has been chosen by the trustees of the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund to be chief executive. He is at present the Post Office senior director of central finance.

Mr C. Michael Hughes, chairman of Thomson Bank, has been elected chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the coming year. He succeeds Mr John Cooper, Shell International, who now becomes vice-president.

Mr H. E. R. Shand, group director, finance, of Bank Xerox, will retire on October 31.

Mr Peter H. Gimson has been made secretary of Town and City Properties, Major-General W. B. D. Ritchie becomes life president of Earts Court and Olympia Ltd, and Mr Christopher Stewart-Smith becomes chairman.

He is also made chairman of the two operating companies—Earts Court and Olympia.

Mr G. M. Plumb becomes deputy managing director of Crossley Yarns, and Mr G. D. Mallinson is to be deputy managing director of E. Hingworth and Co (Bradford). Both companies are subsidiaries of Carpers International.

Mr Geoffrey H. Dodsworth has been made chairman of the Equipment Leasing Association.

Mr Peter Last has joined the board of AEW. He is chief engineer at the Andover factory.

Mr B. C. Ryan has joined the board of Tennent, Sons & Co. Mr J. W. Derry has become finance director of the slide fastener central advisory and coordination division of Lightning International, a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries.

Mr J. A. Bennett and Mr A. E. Weatherall have joined the board of J. S. Taylor & Co, while Mr E. B. N. Davies has resigned. Mr D. P. Flincham has left the board of Charles Fulton & Co.

Mr H. J. Thompson has been made managing director of Balleis Mechanical Services.

Sir Andrew J. Makind-Makgill-Crichton is joining the board of the East India Company. Mr Michael A. Patterson is head of the export division of Dalkeith Kilnware.

Mr A. Smith becomes deputy managing director for the United Kingdom of Teleton Electro.

## The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

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### GROUP CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET at 30th June 1974

31 Dec., 1973  
£128,431,434  
11,837,256  
251,445,627  
2,808,659,502  
15,527,848  
579,392,672  
£3,795,294,339

#### LIABILITIES

Issued capital and reserves  
Minority interests in subsidiary companies  
Currency notes in circulation  
Current deposit and other accounts  
Items in transit between offices  
Engagements on behalf of customers

#### ASSETS

##### Current Assets

Cash in hand and at banks  
Money at call and short notice  
Treasury bills  
Trade bills and certificates of deposit  
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness  
Investments  
Advances to customers and other accounts  
Fixed Assets  
Investments in associated companies  
Bank premises  
Liabilities of customers for engagements

30 June, 1974  
£142,752,612  
11,357,631  
245,374,739  
2,862,251,143  
6,126,503  
671,157,535  
£3,939,020,263

£261,553,910  
502,360,909  
28,377,220  
377,197,982  
240,448,505  
210,342,700  
1,595,153



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**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

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# Secretary

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*The job entails providing a secretarial service to the Group Personnel Manager, assisting in the recruitment of all secretarial and clerical staff and maintaining personnel records and statistics.*

*The person appointed will have secretarial experience at senior level, preferably in a Personnel Dept and should have basic knowledge of recruitment procedure and interviewing. A good educational background and administrative ability should be shown. The successful applicant is most likely to be in the 25-40 year age range and able to work on her own initiative with a minimum of direction.*

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